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J. F. GRANT,

At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

For announcing candidates for office \$3 00 to be paid in advance.

Cash will invariably be required for all job-work on delivery, and also for blanks, except in cases where we have standing accounts with County Officers.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forborne and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

Interest will be charged on newspaper and advertising accounts from the time they become due until paid.

For inserting Circulars, &c. of candidates, 50 cents per square.

Communications to insure an early insertion should be handed in as early as Saturday previous to the day of publication.

Postage MUST be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

A FATHER'S WELCOME TO HIS WIDOWED DAUGHTER.

Come to thy home, thy childhood's home,
My pilgrim, lone and broken-hearted!
Here let thy footsteps cease to roam,
Grief hath been on thee since we parted.

Bring in, bring in, thy light-haired boy,
Bring in thy youngest blue-eyed blossom;
Mark! 'tis thy mother's gentle voice,
Calling the tremblers to her bosom.

Now rest thee, love, check now the tears,
Down thy pale cheek each other chiding;
For well I know that brighter days
Thy busy thoughts are fast retrieving.

Gems sparkled once on thy fair brow,
Thy sunny locks with care were braided,
Thou wert a happy bride but now
Thy matron brow is thinly shaded.

Thou thinkst that that many form
That stood that morn in love beside thee,
The voice that cooed through every stem
Of future life to shield and guide thee.

Thy voice is hushed, that form is gone,
Thy voice that cooed through every stem
To think that one of beauteous form
In the dark grave is silent slumbering.

Yet cheer thee, love, look on thy boy,
Bright on their lips with early bloom,
O, let them hear their mother's voice,
Greet them with words of hope to-morrow.

Tell them that he who kindly hears
The ravens from their rocky dwelling,
Will guide and guard their orphan years,
And soothe thy heart with anguish swelling.

Then cheer thee in thy childhood's home,
My pilgrim, lone and broken-hearted!
Here let thy footsteps cease to roam,
Grief hath been on thee since we parted.

The following Dialogue on the Tariff is from Kendall's Expositor for 1841. By the new Tariff, however, the tax on salt is upwards of sixty per cent.

TARIFF TAXATION.

THIRD DIALOGUE.—Farmer Jones, Farmer Smith and Lawyer Twist.

Farmer Smith.—Brother Jones I have brought our candidate along, to hear an argument between you and him about the tariff tax on salt and the price of corn.

Farmer Jones.—Well, I will say what I think, but can scarcely hope to hold an argument with so good a lawyer.

Lawyer Twist.—Thank you Farmer, for the compliment. Neighbor Smith says you want me to pledge myself if elected to get a law passed if I can to make the salt-maker pay twenty-four per cent, more than the usual price for all the corn he buys. Did I understand him right?

Farmer Jones.—Yes.

Twist.—Why you are not so unreasonable as to want such a law passed?

Farmer Jones.—Why not. The farmer is taxed for the benefit of the salt-maker twenty-four per cent, on all the salt he buys, and why should not the salt-maker be taxed for the benefit of the farmer twenty-four per cent, on all the corn he buys? But the chief object of a protective tariff, you know, is to "improve the home market."

And we want you to tax the salt-maker twenty-four per cent, on all he buys for the purpose of improving his market for salt.

Twist.—A curious way that to improve a man's market!

Farmer Jones.—Why curious, Mr. Twist?

Twist.—Why, is any one simple enough not to see, that if you make the salt-maker pay 24 per cent, more than he does now, it will lessen his profits and perhaps ruin his business? Improve his market indeed!

Farmer Jones.—My dear sir, don't you perceive, that if you make the salt-maker pay twenty-four per cent, more than he does now for my corn, I shall have more money to buy his salt, whereby his market will be improved and he will sell more salt?

Twist.—And what good would it do him pay, to sell more salt, if he has to furnish you with money to buy it with, by giving you a higher price for your corn?

Farmer Jones.—My notion exactly. But I want you to tell me now, what advantage it will do the farmers to sell more corn to the salt-maker and manufacturers, if they pay a tariff tax, to furnish him with salt?

Twist.—The tariff tax don't go to the manufacturer, but to the Government.

Farmer Jones.—The object of a protective tariff tax is to raise the price of foreign goods and enable our manufacturers to sell their goods at higher prices. The tax on foreign goods goes to the Government, but this increased price or tariff tax on goods made at home goes to the manufacturers, salt-makers, &c., and we farmers pay it. We give twenty-four per cent, more for goods made in the country than we would have to give, if there was no tax on the foreign goods. In this way the farmers are made to furnish the manufacturers, salt-makers, &c., with money to buy their own corn with. This is the way the tariff improves the farmer's market. It taxes him twenty-four per cent, on all the goods he buys, and does not confer on him a benefit of ten per cent, in return, either in the greater quantity of produce sold or in its advanced price.

Twist.—But it is very important, you know that our country should be independent of foreigners, and that we should foster our own industry rather than that of other countries.

Farmer Jones.—"Foster our own industry." That's exactly my notion again; but let me ask you one question on the subject: do foreigners pay any part of our tariff tax?

Twist.—No; it is all paid by our own citizens.

Farmer Jones.—Very well. Then we tax our own citizens, for the benefit of our own citizens, and what advantage is it to them to be taxed for their own benefit?

Twist.—Why, it is not altogether so. All are not taxed alike, nor do all profit alike by the tax. The tariff taxes all who buy foreign goods or products, or domestic goods of the same kinds, and by a moderate tax on all enables our salt-makers and manufacturers to sustain their business and get rich.

Farmer Jones.—Exactly so.—to get rich by imposing on me, on farmer Smith, and on every other farmer, mechanic, laborer and professional man in the nation, a tax of twenty-four per cent, on all we buy. This you see, is taxing the many to enrich the few, a thousand are taxed to make one rich!

Twist.—Well, are not important advantages gained by it? Do we not make our country independent and enrich our own people instead of giving our money to foreign manufacturers?

Farmer Jones.—I'll tell what I think about that but must first ask a question or two. Our country produces no silver, you know, and but little gold. Now, how does gold and silver money get into this country?

Twist.—Undoubtedly, by our merchants bringing it in for our products or manufactures sold for it in other countries.

Farmer Jones.—How do British goods, French and other goods and wines, and the manufactures and produce of all foreign lands get into our country?

Twist.—By the merchants in the same way.

Farmer Jones.—Then we sell something abroad for every thing we buy from abroad!

Twist.—As a general principle we do, for we have no other way to pay for foreign articles.

Farmer Jones.—You say that when we buy foreign products and manufactures we encourage foreign labor, do you?

Twist.—Certainly.

Farmer Jones.—Well, on the same principle, when foreigners buy our products and manufactures they encourage our labor do they not?

Twist.—Undoubtedly.

Farmer Jones.—And is it not by our buying their products and manufactures that they get the means to buy ours?

Twist.—I suppose it is.

Farmer Jones.—Then if we encourage their industry they encourage ours. The more they sell to us, the more they can buy from us, the benefit is reciprocal, and if Governments would but allow free trade we could exchange a great deal more than we do now. I hold that PERFECTLY FREE TRADE IS THE BEST PROTECTION FOR OUR LABOR. If the financial condition of the Government would permit I would abolish the tariff altogether.

Twist.—How no restriction at all upon the importation of foreign articles is to protect American labor, I think it will be difficult for you to show.

Farmer Jones.—Not at all. We pay a tax say of twenty-five per cent, including merchant's profit on the duty and charges, on all articles imported from foreign countries. I want to buy clothing for my children and the merchant has cloth which were, it not for the tariff tax he would sell at one dollar a yard; but that tax raises the price to a dollar and a quarter. I take five bushels of wheat to market for the purpose of getting money to buy the cloth with and sell it at a dollar a bushel, making five dollars. With this five dollars I could buy five yards of cloth but for the tariff tax, as it is, I can get but four for it. Now, which system protects my labor best, that which gives me five yards for five bushels of wheat or that which gives me only four yards for five bushels?

Twist.—I never carried my thoughts so far.

Farmer Jones.—I beg you to run your thoughts over the system and consider its bearings on every branch of American labor. To my mind the following principle is clear, viz:

THE LABOR OF A COUNTRY IS BEST PROTECTED, WHEN IT IS MOST FREE TO EXCHANGE ITS PRODUCTS WITH THE LABOR OF ALL OTHER COUNTRIES.

Every tariff tax imposed on exports or imports, lessens the profits of labor, often in both countries; by lessening the amount which can be obtained in exchange for its products.

AN ORATOR AT A LOSS.—The following is a literal copy of a speech made at a debating society, in one of the western towns of Pennsylvania.—"Well—the subject to be discussed is, whether ardent spirits does any good or not. I confer it don't. Just think of our ancestors in future days—they lived to a most numerous age—so that I think that whiskey nor ardent spirit don't do no good. (Long pause.)—Well—the question to be discussed is whether ardent spirits does any good or not. I conclude it don't. (Long pause.)—I can't get hold of the subject."

A TRUE VIEW.—The Cons County Democrat justly remarks: "Political economy should be a matter of general study. It will not do for a freeman to say: 'I know nothing, or I care nothing about politics.' The man who stands indifferent, in the midst of a party conflict about him, needs little change to fit him for subjection to a despot. He is false to the sacred trust of citizenship confided to his hands. By neglecting his privileges as a freeman, he virtually concedes that it is no object to be free. With a million of men like this in our country, we should be sure of a monarchy within the next ten years."

A SINGULAR FALL.

Two hundred miles from Long Island Sound is a narrow pass in the river Connecticut, only five yards over, formed by the shelving mountains of solid rock, whose tops intercept the clouds. Through this chasm is compelled to pass all the water which, in time of floods buries the northern country. At the upper Cohos, the river then spreads "24 miles wide," and for five or six weeks first rate ships might sail over lands that afterwards produce the greatest crops of hay and grain in all America. People who can bear the sight, the groans, the trembling and surly motion of water, trees, and ice through this awful passage, view with astonishment one of the greatest phenomena in nature. Here water is condensed, without frost, by pressure, by swift, between the adamant, sturdy rocks, to such a degree of induration that no iron crow can be forced into it. Here iron, lead and cork have one common weight—here, steady as time, & harder than marble, the stream passes irresistibly, if not swift as lightning, the electric fire rends trees in pieces with no greater ease than does this mighty water. The passage is about 400 yards in length, and of a zig-zag form, with obtuse corners. At high water are carried through this strait, masts and other timber, with incredible swiftness, and sometimes with safety; but when the water is too low, the masts, timber, and trees strike on one side or the other, and though of the largest size, are rent in one moment into shivers, and splintered like a broom, to the amazement of spectators. The meadows, for many miles below are covered with immense quantities of wood thus torn in pieces, which compel the hardest travellers to reflect how feeble is man, and how great the Almighty who formed the lightnings and the irresistible power and strength of water!

No living creature was ever known to pass through this narrow except an Indian woman, who was in a canoe, attempting to cross the river above it, but carelessly suffered herself to fall within the power of the current. Perceiving her danger, she took a bottle of rum she had with her, and drank the whole of it; then lay down in the canoe to meet her destiny. Most wonderful to tell, she went safely thro', and was taken out of the canoe some miles below very much intoxicated. Being asked how she could be so daringly imprudent as to drink such a quantity of rum, with the prospect of instant death before her, the quawl, as well as her condition would let her, replied—"Yes, yes, white man—it was too much rum for once to be sure; but I was not willing to lose a drop of it; so I drank it, and you see I have saved all."

N. Y. Sun.

Mr. John Wise, the aeronaut, announces in the Lancaster (Pa.) papers his intention to make a voyage across the Atlantic in a balloon, in the course of the ensuing year. He says:

"Having, from a long experience in aerostatics, been convinced that a regular current of air is blowing at all times from west to east, with a velocity of from twenty to forty miles per hour, according to its height from the earth, and having discovered a composition which will render silk or muslin, impervious to hydrogen gas, so that a balloon may be kept aloft for many weeks,—I feel confident, with these advantages, that a trip across the Atlantic will not be attended with as much real danger as by the common mode of transition."

"The balloon is to be one hundred feet in diameter, which will give a net ascending power of twenty-five thousand pounds being amply sufficient to make everything safe and comfortable. A sea-worthy boat is to be used for the car, which is to be depended on in case the balloon should happen to fail in accomplishing the voyage. The boat would also be calculated upon in case the regular current of wind should be diverted from the course by the influence of the ocean, or through other causes. The crew to consist of three persons—viz, an aeronaut, a navigator, and a scientific landman."

The Arkansas Murderer.—We mentioned in our last, the reported arrest of the notorious Stewart, of Columbia Co., Arkansas, who in March last, murdered a wood chopper, and threw the carcass into a kennel to be devoured by his blood hounds.—Soon after the murder, the Governor of Arkansas offered a large reward for his apprehension, and the citizens of Columbia offered a still larger one. The Natchez Courier, of the 18th ult., gives the following account of his arrest: "He fled to Texas, but returned a few weeks since to Washington, Louisiana. He went armed and bid defiance to the whole country. He was warned that his presence would not be endured, and that unless he speedily left the country he

would be apprehended. He disregarded the warning, and a few days since he was captured by three or four spirited citizens of that part of the country, after a most bloody and desperate engagement. He was armed with a double barreled gun, a pair of duelling pistols, and a bowie knife, nor did he surrender till he was brought down by two discharges of buck shot, and even then wanted to continue the fight with his knife. He is badly wounded, and it is doubtful whether he ever recovers. What makes the transaction more marvellous, is, that Stewart is a man of large property, had nearly two thousand dollars about his persons when taken, and owns a large farm, well stocked. He is a man, however, of vindictive passions, and has been the death of several others. On one occasion he killed a man at a gaming table—the battle was fought with bowie knives. He is a remarkably handsome man, about thirty years of age, and bears any other appearance than that of being the desperate character he is."

HOW THEY LIVE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

In the United Kingdom, it has been proved that there are 1,000,000 of the people who are not consumers of wheat, 500,000 consume seven ounces daily; 1,500,000 ten ounces; 3,000,000, fourteen ounces; 3,000,000, seventeen ounces; 4,000,000, twenty-one ounces; and 5,000,000, twenty-four ounces daily. This gives 18,000,000. Then there are 4,000,000 who live on oat meal, and 10,000,000, who use the words of a Rev. Anti-corn law leaguer, "rejoice in potatoes." And this is the way human beings live in Great Britain.

And this starving kingdom is blessed with a NATIONAL BANK and a PROTECTIVE TARIFF. The same system which has crushed the people of Great Britain, and made her rich richer and her poor poorer, the whigs now seek to establish in our free and happy land. When they get a Bank and tariff, nothing but their next project, the assumption of State debts, will be wanting to make us what England is now, a land of princes and paupers.

Nashville Union.

THE PRESS AND ITS COURTESIES.—Noticing an editorial convention recently held in Lynchburg, Virginia, the Philadelphia Inquirer very appropriately remarks:

"A rule should be adopted excluding all personalities from all editorial articles, and branding individuals who resort to violence and slander in the advocacy of any cause, with the strongest reprobation. Such persons, indeed, should be excluded from all courteous intercourse with the honorable members of the craft. The press of this country exercises a wonderful control over public opinion.—When directed to virtuous and patriotic objects, it is capable of exercising most salutary influence; but when it panders to the basest appetites, or becomes a mere vehicle for the utterance of bigoted and malignant feelings and opinions it is productive of distrust, ill will and evil. We cannot see why editorial life should not be characterized by the same rules as social life. In reputable society, individuals shun the scandal-monger, the mischief maker, the meddlesome and the quarrelsome. Those that bear false witness are not only despised but avoided; while those who are guilty of gross moral delinquencies, and who persist in error and wrong, are turned from with a just degree of self respect. So should it be in editorial intercourse.—The habitual defamer, the malignant libeller, the journalist who misrepresents and perverts without the slightest regard for justice or feeling, should be treated with marked indifference and contempt."

"The honorable & high-minded members of the fraternity should, in short, have nothing to do with such. A system of this kind, generally pursued, would have a happy influence on the character of our press, and at the same time show to the vicious and abandoned the necessity of preserving in their columns, some of the indications of honor, integrity, and proper human feeling."

THE MOBILE CONFLAGRATION.

A correspondent of the Mobile Register, gives publicity to the following startling statement. It may lead to important revelations:—

A negro recently escaped from New Orleans, made his appearance in the village of Alexander, in Genesee county, N. Y. He was introduced by a deacon of the church to the principle inhabitants of the village, and at their request, on a Sunday evening in April last, in the village church, "told his experience" of slavery in Montgomery, Mobile and New Orleans. The following startling statements made a part of his story.

He was in Mobile during the summer of 1839, that summer so destructive through disease and conflagration. He with many others, about 100 in number, held secret meetings out of the city, to consult upon the best method of effecting their freedom. They ascertained that there was a much larger number in the city ready and willing to assist them.

Their plan was, at a time fixed upon, to visit the dwellings of the whites, and compel them to leave the city, and to murder wherever any resistance was shown.

This scheme was to be carried into effect at midnight. Before, however, the meditated period arrived, they were informed that if they succeeded in this attempt, they would

afterwards be taken by the authorities of other places. The scheme, upon this representation, was consequently abandoned. They, then, determined to burn the city. The conflagration was to be a general one, and the time set was 12 o'clock at night, but some within the city commenced the work at 8 o'clock in the evening, and thus frustrated the intended purposes of the greater number.

He represented himself as one of the leaders among them. This fellow gave his name at the meeting, named his wife and children here, where they resided, whom he had worked with, the name of his master, the time when he left here, and when he left New Orleans. It is well authenticated that this strange story was told in the manner described, and this history of himself has been ascertained by the writer to be strictly true.

It is well known that the great fire commenced between 7 and 8 o'clock. That while the Mansion House was burning, the building of Mr. Emanuel, the Alabama Hotel, a shed near the fish market, and toward evening a house high up in Dauphin street were fired, and at half past 6 o'clock that evening, a carpenter's shop on Church street near the American Theatre, was set on fire, and the flames destroyed every building up to that square. Our citizens were disturbed by the cries of fire from every quarter during that day. That incendiaries were at work was not doubted, but who they were has never been fully ascertained.

LIVING TO LOSE.

Who is there that lives past twenty, that does not live to lose? First goes by youth, down into that deep sea, which gives us back none of all the treasures that it swallows up. Youth goes down, and innocence with it, and peace is then drowned too. Some sweet and happy feelings that belonged to youth, like the strong swimmer from some ship-wrecked bark, struggle awhile upon the surface, but are engulfed at last. Strength, vigor, powers of enjoyment disappear, one by one. Hope, buoyant hope, snatching at straws to keep herself afloat sinks also in the end. Then life itself goes down, and the broad sea of events, which has just swallowed up another argosy, flows on, as if no such thing had been; and myriads cross and recross on the same voyage the spot where others perished scarce a day before. It is all loss, nothing but loss.

James.

SEDUCTION.—Professor Wayland, in his moral Philosophy portrays the reckless cruelty of the crime of seduction with a pathos and a beauty that must move even the cold heart of the hardened libertine. It cannot be read too often, as it is one of the finest gems in the English language:—"Let it be remembered that a female is a moral and accountable being, hastening to the bar of God, that she is made to be the centre of all that is delightful in the domestic relations. That in her very nature she looks up to man as her protector, and loves to confide in his hands her happiness for life; and that she can be ruined only by abusing the confidence, proving false to that reliance and using the very loveliest trait in her character as the instrument of her undoing. And then let us consider the misery into which a loss of virtue must plunge the victim and her friends forever; the worth of the soul, which unless a miracle interposes, must by the loss of virtue, be consigned to eternal despair, and ask, whether in the whole catalogue of crimes, there is one that more justly merits the deepest anathema of mankind than that, which for the momentary gratification of lawless appetite, will violate all these obligations, outrage all the sympathies, and work out so wide spread and interminable ruin."—Crescent City.

BEES.—To prevent bees from going off upon swarming, take the precaution, when they exhibit a disposition to swarm, to stop most of the holes by which they leave the hive, so as to force the swarm to be a good while coming out. The swarm is commonly made up of the young bees, many of whom can scarcely fly; and as nothing can be done by the swarm till all are out of the hive, but fly about in the air, prolonging the time of their coming out, the feeble ones get tired, and their plans so frustrated, that it is necessary for them to alight for rest, and re-arrange for their journey. If the swarm be able to leave the old hive all at once they care but little about alighting.

Prairie Farmer.

A LIFT.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes as follows:—Mr. John Dado, the warden of the Penitentiary of this county, has received information from Lord Ashburton, through the hands of the President, that he is now the Marquis of Townsend, with an income of \$60,000 per annum. Mr. Dado is a genuine old Virginian gentleman, and will know exactly how to enjoy so fine an income.

HENS.—EGGS.—If you wish for hens to hatch female chickens, select those eggs to set them which are distinguished for having smooth ends. Those which have their small ends roughened by circles, and which are the most oval in form, produce roosters. It is a matter of importance, sometimes, to the grower to understand this fact. At least so thought Collumella.

Maine Cultivator.

DEATH ON A PILGRIMAGE.—Capt. Joseph Cleveland, aged 90 years, of Oswego New York, was one of the survivors of the battle of Bunker Hill, who repaired to Boston to participate in the late celebration. He was by the side of the first man killed in the battle, who received his death by a cannon ball fired from the Glasgow. Captain C. was a Connecticut volunteer. He served through the war—and having a vigorous constitution and finding himself strong and lusty at ninety, he could not forego the desire of celebrating the completion of the monument to the glorious band who fell on the 17th June, 1775. The day after the celebration he was attacked by influenza, of which he died at the house of a friend in New York, 29th ult.

Peace to thy manes, thou venerable man!—Although no fillet of oak, or leaves of living laurel ever encircled thy brows, there is a fallow chapelet flung around thy tomb—and the pent-up heart of thousands yet unborn, shall pour around thy hallowed home a sweeter tribute far than ever blessed a warrior of the olden time!

How sleep the brave, who sink to rest By all their Country's wishes blest!

INTERESTING RELIC OF BARBAROUS TIMES.—The Cincinnati Banner states that a beautiful and costly banner was recently sold at public auction in that city, to enable the owner to realize a few dollars for his support and comfort. It was used at the hard cider carousals in Ohio in the great Tippecanoe era, and has on it the following specimen of whig literature and truthfulness.

Van Buren's Policy.

12½ CENTS A DAY AND BEAN SOUP!

Our Policy.

\$2 A DAY, AND ROAST BEEF!

EMIGRANTS. About thirty thousand old Lutheran subjects of Prussia, from the borders of the Baltic, the National Intelligencer says, are shortly to come over and settle in these United States. It is a religious movement, these people preferring the good old orthodox doctrines to the modern philosophy of Berlin. There are men of very large fortunes among them; old German noblemen, whose pedigrees date back to the thirteenth century. They will make excellent western farmers, and are to settle in Wisconsin.—Mobile Tribune.

SCALE OF EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

From the Western School Journal.

The census recently completed by the General Government exhibits the number of white persons over 20 years of age, in the different states, who cannot read or write, as follows:

1. Connecticut 1 to every 568

2. Vermont 1 " 473

3. N. Hampshire, 1 " 310

4. Massachusetts, 1 " 166

5. Maine 1 " 108

6. Michigan 1 " 97

7. Rhode Island 1 " 67

8. New Jersey 1 " 58

9. New-York 1 " 56

10. Pennsylvania 1 " 50

11. Ohio 1 " 43

12. Louisiana 1 " 32

13. Maryland 1 " 27

14. Mississippi 1 " 20

15. Delaware 1 " 18

16. Indiana 1 " 15

17. S. Carolina 1 " 17

18. Illinois 1 " 17

19. Missouri 1 " 16

20. Alabama, 1 " 15

21. Kentucky 1 " 13

22. Georgia 1 " 13

23. Virginia 1 " 12

24. Arkansas 1 " 11

25. Tennessee 1 " 11

26. N. Carolina 1 " 7

THE HISTORY OF A DAY. Every day \$6,400 mortals die; some by violence, others of old age—some in battle or by shipwreck—some starved and others murdered. In the course of one single day, how many brave ships go down at sea, and are never heard of more! How many places and castles, built for a thousand years, tumble into ruins, filling the air with dirt, or perish by slow decay. How many births too—exceeding the number of deaths! and marriages—and then again the churches, and mountains, and trees, that vanish every day from the face of the earth! How many kings—princes—nobles—thrones—are swept away forever! How many slaves are emancipated; how many prisoners are lifted up and led forth, and set free; and how many debtors given back to their bleeding families—and all in a single day! Oppressors rebuked, as by thunder from the skies;—the mighty overthrown like Pharaoh and his host, and the lowly summoned, as by a blast of a trumpet, to take their places among the rulers of the earth! What a subject for a poem! Hogarth saw the shadow afar off, when he put the last touch to his picture—"Finis," painted about a year before his death; Mozart, when he finished his requiem; Dean Swift, when he rode by that thunder blasted tree; and compared himself with it—beginning to die at the top. All these men saw into the future, with eyes of unearthly splendor, and poor Palmer, when he died upon the stage, while saying farewell—had only stepped aside for a moment to look into the history, not so much of another world, as of another day.

of principle but can contribute only
the glow spirit of en- tirely to little
and whose principal duty to repine at
the success of others.

A CITIZEN OF FROKEE.

July, 1890

The Jacksonville article
written over my name has been
circulated no doubt upon the prin-
ciple of "letting the truth prevail."
I am more especially gratified by
its circulation in the press and

I was surprised that it was an emanation, of a weak
 and a bad heart, and determined to pass it
 over in silence, believing it to be the produc-
 tion of some babbling demagogue, acting upon
 a reckless principle that the end justifies the
 means. But my surprise and astonishment may
 more easily be imagined than, described when
 I perceived that the author, I was surprised that
 you could cherish a personal animosity, and
 hostile to me personally—I was surprised that
 one possessing the candor and independence
 that you have the credit of possessing, should
 conceal himself behind an anonymous name, and
 act in the dark, and I was astonished that you
 could be so reckless of your character for
 rectitude, as to hazard assertions, which upon
 moments reflection, you must have known
 could not sustain. And was it not gener-
 ally known that you are the author of the article,
 would not do for your determination to
 sit in silence. But occupying, as you do,
 a high station of Senator of our country, and
 discharging much of public confidence, I feel it
 my duty I owe to myself to take some notice of
 this strange production. In doing so I shall
 evoke a forgiving spirit, that I may do it in
 mildness which may produce in your bosom,
 a proper sense of the wrong and injury you in-
 flicted on me, and if possible, cause you to re-
 tract from the error of your ways. I trust
 have fallen, through some improper inter-
 course which may have been brought to act up-
 on your feelings, and once more restore those
 friendly relations which have ever charac-
 terized our intercourse. Having known you in
 Georgia, I have from my youth, owing to your
 standing and the honourable offices you
 were filled, cherished for you a high regard, &
 you came to this State, I have looked up-
 on you with the confidence of our country, when
 you came to our city, I met you as a friend, our political
 differences were immolated upon the altar
 of friendly intercourse, and we struck hands as
 friends, and from that time to the present, not
 a shadow has intervened when it would not
 have been a pleasure to me to have served you, and
 I can boast of no valuable service besides.
 I assure you that it is owing more to a
 want of opportunity and ability, than want of
 friendship, that I have not been able to do with-
 out the history of our acquaintance when you
 are ready to acknowledge obligations to me
 my friends, and while the recollections of
 events of 1840 seem to be fresh in your mem-
 ory I feel some little surprise that the occur-
 rences of 1841 have escaped your recollection.
 In you were a candidate to represent the
 material district composed of the counties of
 Wilkes and DeKalb. Then it was that you
 spoke to me and entered yourself upon the liber-
 ties of the *disquisitor* and the *non nobis* and
 the *dictus* of *Federalist*. Then it was as
 a Virginian you appealed to my feelings of

ferences should be lost in the endearment of personal friendship. Then it was that you said that the asperity of your nature was not what it was that you thought you had taught me that was the cause of my society and a desire to be a party. Then it was that you said that the arms of the whig party that I elected your influence intended to suppress party spirit; and that your party should receive liberal treatment from your hands; and in your selection and appointment of men to office, you would be governed by no party but by the merits of the candidates. It was that my friends, myself and the whole whig party, confiding in the sincerity of your promises came up to your aid, and so united the whigs in your support, that in this manner you lost but few and in DeKalb not one, and as my knowledge extends, and if you have divided a dozen democrats from the DeKalb, I am not able to ascertain them. Then a united whig party you were enabled to

and yet you brand those who gave you to and injure the n, with the epithet of "Federalist." Taking your own conduct as a criterion by which you judge human nature, I am not surprised that you consider all men treacherous, that you should fear that a re-election would give me additional influence to expose principles, and here sir, let me inform you I have been in the hands of the n, to whom that warred me into life. Now sir could I have been other than surprised at hostility towards me? your reference to the scenes of 1840— you I was met by Col. Martin who drove me to wall &c. in Benton and Col. Moore and others in DeKalb. Now sir, I do not suppose there man in the county who does not know that 1840, I was a supporter of Gen. Harrison, that I made speeches in favour of his claims, remarks made but two political speeches out of your own mouth, and I have been misjudged the other at Ladoga, where I met with Martin, and my remarks at Ladoga were in answer to the Col. and not his in return; and it is to be regretted that you not a better historical knowledge of the that transpired for that year, for I do assure I have never, within my recollection, numbered Col. Moore in a political speech in DeKalb or at any other place, and the most equitable construction I can upon this part of your statement, is that you have been misled by those who have sought to have me misrepresented, and you have been imposed upon as to facts. You style me a noisy whig, I ask you or any conduct in the Legislature is conceded if that is true? I ask you to say if my

to suppress party excitement; did I not
 set against the introduction and discussion
 measure calculated to arouse party spirit
 to disturb the harmony and good feelings
 of the house? You know sir, that, in voting for
 the measure elected by the Legislature, I voted for
 the friends and democrats independent of the
 party, and I have no doubt, but that, having
 done so, it is known to you, that, in
 the winding up of the Branch Banks was
 a democratic measure, recommended by the
 error and called for by the people, yet the
 facts show that I was found carrying out
 and in part opposing the measures of a party
 to which you profess to act. Yet you call
 it a noisy whig—I am willing to admit I am
 a whig, but am not an enemy to my country. I
 never let the restrictions of party shackles
 prevent me, as a representative of the people,
 in carrying out their known wishes, when not
 incompatible with the higher obligations I may
 owe to my God or to my conscience.
 You charge me with lavishing abuse upon the
 friends of New Orleans—now sir be pleased to
 refer to the journals of the last Legislature and
 you will find my name recorded in favour
 of refunding to Gen. Jackson the fine imposed
 on him by Judge Hall; there you will find, as
 I have already said, that I have given record testimony
 in which he imagines rests upon
 the portion of your com-
 munication, and which

ELECTION RETURNS FOR 1843.

	Gov.	Congress.	Legislature.	Clerk.	Tax Collector.	Accepted.	Rejected.	Total.
Jacksonville,	378	270	154	1	408	374	73	257
White Plains,	119	101	59	2	161	100	110	130
Alexandria,	152	121	47	2	161	140	3	12
Boiling Spring,	13	44	19	2	63	47	20	13
Cane Creek,	54	32	29	1	57	47	33	56
Phillips,	28	37	18	7	82	47	2	50
Ladiga,	76	67	35	2	94	88	7	26
Maddox's,	70	72	12	2	92	27	61	7
Cunningham's,	45	49	25	2	71	52	5	13
Leek's Mill,	24	15	14	2	24	23	10	5
Rabbit Town,	48	57	25	2	82	45	68	32
Corn Grove,	31	28	11	5	20	29	29	7
Pounds,	64	49	7	7	48	40	58	36
Sugar Hill,	75	51	14	8	62	45	46	25
Carmichael's,	19	3	49	3	43	27	22	31
Pennall's,	32	33	14	4	44	29	35	10
TOTAL,	1228	1035	532	36	1387	1160	573	541

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, August 9, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

Democratic Banner.

"Free trade—low duties—no debts—separation from banks—economy—retrenchment and a strict adherence to the Constitution. Victory, in such a cause, will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will be added to the honor of the country, and the liberty and prosperity of the country."—[JOHN C. CALHOUN.]

TALLADEGA COUNTY.

By accounts received by last evening's mail, from Talladega, out of 1156 votes polled at the precincts heard from, Gen. McConnell had a majority of 16 votes; Spyster the Whig candidate for the Senate had a majority over his Democratic opponent (Col. Bishop) of 15 votes; Clarke and Hill the Democratic candidates for the House were 4 votes ahead of their Whig opponents. Six precincts had not been heard from:—We are informed by a gentleman well acquainted in Talladega, that these six precincts will in all probability, give the Democratic candidates a majority of at least 30 votes over the Whig candidates.—We feel confident that all the Democrats will succeed, but by small majorities.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

By the mail carrier from Cherokee, we learn that McConnell's majority is about four hundred. Garrett and Hendrix elected representatives.—Chilman, Grant, Clerk.—John S. G. Clerk.

Greenville (S. C.) Mountaineer.

We copy the foregoing from the Greenville Mountaineer, in order to call attention to the same subject in this section of our State. One of two things is very certain—either that the people in some of the counties in this Judicial Circuit are very fortunate in not having any horses to stray off, or some officers are negligent in their duty. Any persons on taking up a stray horse on his place, is required by law, FORTHWITH to give information thereof to some justice of the peace for the county, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for every failure to do so; and the justice before whom any stray is appraised, is required to transmit a certificate of the same to the Clerk of the County Court within ten days thereafter, together with the fees which the law requires to be deposited with him, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for every failure to do so.

Macanoughton.

The Macanoughton are now on the ground, and were expected to be recovered at a point, which they

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—The Holly Springs (Miss.) Guard, of the 12th ult. contains the following:

"We have just learned that on Monday night last, about 10 o'clock, a traveller, by the name of E. Tally from Wilson county, Tennessee, was stopped on the stage road leading to Oxford in this county about 4 miles below Waterford by two villains, who robbed him of 1100 dollars, four hundred of which were in Missouri, the balance in Tennessee money. Mr. Tally is of the opinion that they followed him from Memphis, as no one in this region of country knew of his having money to any considerable amount. While in Memphis, he was in possession of about 6,000 dollars, with which (excepting the 1100) he there fortunately purchased bills and remitted them to Nashville. It is hoped that the scoundrels will be speedily apprehended."

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER.
The steamship Caledonia, Captain E. G. Lott, was telegraphed 25 miles out, at 6 o'clock p. m. on Monday, and arrived at her moorings at the Cunard wharf, East Boston, at 8 o'clock.

She left Liverpool on Tuesday, July 4th, thus making the passage in 13 days. By the Caledonia we have received our files of Liverpool papers to July 4th, inclusive, and London to July 3d.

The intelligence brought by this packet possesses no striking feature.—The riots in Wales which have been suppressed, and the agitation which still prevails in Ireland, are among the most striking events of domestic interest. The rage excited for tolls, the number of the toll-gates, hatred of the new poor law, and the absence of work, are the causes which have mainly contributed to the recent disturbances in South Wales.

Among the passengers in the Caledonia were Count D'Orsay and the Countess of Blessington, (travelling under assumed names), the former accompanied by a valet, and the latter by two female servants. He is tall and strongly but elegantly built; his features, however, and hands, are small to effeminacy; and his countenance, it must be confessed, shows traces of age, particularly about the eyes. Lady Blessington is still a beauty, though she has evidently seen her best days.

One of the passengers, who appeared well informed upon the subject, assures us that they will not visit the Atlantic cities, and that they return to Europe in November.

The latest intelligence received from the United States and British America was conveyed to England by the favorite mail steamship Acadia, Capt. Ryrie. Her passage was a remarkably good one, having performed the entire voyage from Boston in twelve, and from Halifax in ten days. She brought upwards of seventy passengers, all of whom have spoken in the highest terms of the vessel's merits, and those of her worthy commander.

Three packet-ships have arrived from New York since our last publication. The Sheridan, Captain De Poyster, reached on the 20th ult; was followed by the George Washington, Captain Burrows, on the 30th; and by the United States, Capt. Britton, yesterday.

Insult to Mr. Everett, the American Minister.—When the heads of Oxford College were about to confer the degree of LL. D. on Mr. Everett, in the theater of the University, a number of under-graduates assailed Mr. Everett with hissing and hooting; the only motive was his being a Unitarian.—The heads of the college have expressed their regret in an address to Mr. E.

The act for the abolition of slavery in India passed the Supreme Council on the 7th April, and became a law.
The annual Waterloo banquet, given by his grace the Duke of Wellington, took place on the 19th June—the 18th (the anniversary of the battle) being Sunday.

Have given elsewhere ample details of the events in Spain. At the Macanoughton are now on the ground, and were expected to be recovered at a point, which they

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Dr. Lipscomb, is of the annual value of 4,000 pounds. The diocese includes Jamaica, the Bahama islands, and the settlement of Honduras.

Sir Charles Bagot.—The remains of this lamented gentleman arrived at this port on Thursday, in Her Majesty's steamer Monckey, from Falmouth, where they were taken from the Waspire. We understand that the remains of Sir Charles are, to be deposited in the family vault in Staffordshire.

The French police have been actively engaged in endeavoring to discover who are the Frenchmen said to have passed over to Ireland to foment discontent, and to stir up the people to resistance.

Royal marriage.—The marriage of her royal highness the Princess Augusta, eldest daughter of his royal highness the duke of Cambridge, with his royal highness Frederick, Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, was celebrated on Wednesday evening, with great splendor, in the chapel royal, Buckingham palace.

The subscription raising for Miss Martineau, who so nobly refused the pension offered by the late Government, now reaches the sum of £1,000.

The aerial transit machine, that excited so much wonderment, is about to be tried, by means of a large model that is nearly ready; and is to be shown, it is said, by making trips from the end of the Adelaide gallery.

On dit that Sir R. Peel has intimated to the Bishop of London the settled determination of Government to put down the Pusey movement, and that we shortly hear of the superseding of bishops as well as magistrates.

The arrival of cotton at this port, during the last few days, has been immense. On Saturday, upwards of twenty vessels, laden with that staple, reached the Mersey.

IRELAND.

Reception of O'Connell at Ennis!—700,000 persons assembled! Tremendous excitement and enthusiasm!—Mr. O'Connell had a demonstration at Ennis, for the county of Clare, on Thursday, the 15th ult., and the meeting is described as more numerous than any that preceded it. The numbers are stated at 700,000! including about 6,000 horsemen; the cavalcade of cars extended from Ennis to New Market, six miles. The preparations for his reception were most elaborate; at the entrance to the town "whole trees were planted," with triumphal arches across the road, mottoes, and devices.

The description of one device is worth transcribing. There was a chain extended across, the centre of which was joined by a cord, and on a green banner over it was inscribed:—"The Liberator of Ireland Will cut asunder The chain of slavery We labor under."

Here a man had taken up his position with a sword, with which, as the Liberator approached, he cut the cord in the centre, and the chain was shivered on both sides, amid the shouts and acclamations of thousands, that rent the air for some minutes.

The meeting was held on the race-ground, accompanied by Mr. Tom Steele, Mr. Chas. O'Connell, "Counsellor" O'Leary, and 3 French gentlemen. On the motion of Mr. H. Brigan, M. P. and justice of the peace, the chair was taken by Mr. Cornelius O'Brien, M. P., and justice of the peace.

Mr. O'Connell in his speech said the moment he had 3,000,000 repealers, he would begin another career. They would have a Parliament. Ireland should once more belong to Irishmen.

At the dinner he said the British ministry were divided on the Irish question—they would not use coercive measures—he was certain of the fact, &c.

A meeting was held at Athlone on Sunday—from 350,000 to 400,000 many of the women and one writer says that 160 priests were on the ground. The gathering took place at Summerhill. Before it, mass was said in the open air, for the benefit of those who had left their distant homes too soon to attend morning service. There were two platforms—one for men, another for women. The chairman was Lord French.

At the weekly repeal meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, Mr. O'Connell announced that the repeal rent for the week amounted to £3,103 7s. 5d.—The largest sum received in one week by the Catholic Association was £2,700; and that was during the height of the agitation for the Clare election; in general, the average of the receipts did not exceed £250.

In deference to the advice of Lord Farn-

ham, several of his friends and tenants have resolved to discountenance the usual Protestant and Orange anniversary of July.

One of O'Connell's repeal demonstrations took place at Skibereen, on Thursday, the 23d June, which was of the usual character, both at the meeting and at the dinner. The Rev. Dr. Barry, of the diocese of Cloyne, was the guest of honor.

Grattan's speech in 1793, in which he was construed to proclaim the Irish a nation of perjurers; it was alluded to both at the meeting and at the dinner, with a plentiful use of the words "he lies."—At the meeting, Mr. Shea Lator said: "I say to him and before you, he lies." [Vehement cheering.] He lies damnably—he lies insolently—and I wish to God I was in the House of Commons to tell him to his teeth "you lie." [Prolonged cheering.] I am not like O'Connell Don—I am not like the gentleman, who is satisfied that he should be called a perjurer, provided it be done in a gentlemanly way. [Hear hear.] I say, then, before this enormous mass—I say before Protestants as well as Catholics, for there are many Protestants here that I have honor of knowing, and they will bear me out in what I have to say—I say, then, before you all, Sir James Graham, you lie." [Vehement cheering.]

Galway was next taken possession of by the repealers, on Sunday, with the same style of proceedings; Dr. Browne, the Bishop of Galway, taking an active part. Lord French was the chairman. At the dinner about six hundred gentlemen sat down to the table, in a pavilion specially erected for the purpose. Mr. O'Connell put the peaceable turn of his views more decidedly than he has yet done—

"It is but a fortnight ago, when attending a meeting at Mallow; that there came upon me the maddening information that the country of my birth was threatened to be deluged with the blood of her children. Watching during that short period with an eye of eagerness the evolutions of our enemies, I now proclaim to you a perpetual peace, and a struggle—merely in political strife—bloodless, stainless, crimeless, upon our part—leaving to our enemy the paltry resources only of a useless and unavailing resistance."

The repeal rent for the week announced at the Monday meeting of the association at the Corn Exchange, was £1,238.

Four more writs to supersede Irish justices of the peace are announced—Sir Valentine Blake being one of the dismissed.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The following telegraphic despatch from Marcellus, announcing the receipt of intelligence from India and China, dated June 30, reached Wilmer and Smith's office yesterday. It is very meagre, and may, like that of last month, present an incorrect outline of the news. But we must patiently wait the arrival of the despatches themselves, which will most probably be forthcoming to-morrow.

INDIA AND CHINA—TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH. "PARIS, July 1.

"MAY-ELLES, June 30—6 a. m.
MALTA, June 25—6 p. m.

"The consul of France to the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"The approach of the monsoon having caused the departure of the Bombay mail ten days sooner than usual the packet has just arrived, with news from India to the 20th May, and from China to the 28th March. The former are confined to some details of secondary interest on the situation of Scinde Khytul, and Bundelkund, which are somewhat tranquil.

"In China the state of affairs continues favorable. Col. Malcolm had arrived on the 16th, with the treaty; but it was feared that the death of the Commissioner, Sir E. P. Wood, would cause a longer delay in the imperial ratification."

CHINA AND INDIA.

The despatches by the overland mail have unexpectedly come to hand. In Scinde, Sir Chas. Napier, it is stated, has scotched the snake—not killed it. Shere Mahomed, at the date of the latest accounts, was again at the head of a prodigious army of Beloochees, & had sent a message to the old General to the effect, that having fought two battles for his country, he wished to have a third for religion. Sir Charles Napier, was making every effort to comply effectively, with this request.

The following abstract of the news contains all that is interesting:

"The news from China extends to the 28th of March. Her Majesty's steamer Vixen, with the Secretary of Legation on board, had arrived on the 16th. Some delay in the ratification of the treaty was anticipated, in consequence of the death of Elepoos. The plenipotentiary had been despatched from proceeding northward for the present, in case of missing the new Chinese commissioner, on his way southward from Peking. Everything continued quiet, and the ill feeling towards the English appeared to be abating at Canton."

"Nothing of any note in the way of fighting had occurred since our last; but another great battle was looked for about the beginning of June. Shere Mahomed had managed to collect from the hills of the westward an army of 30,000 Beloochees, with 20 guns. These were posted in a position near Hyderabad. The British understood that Sir Charles Napier would go to meet them, so soon as reinforcements arrived sufficient to make up for the loss of her Majesty's 22d and the 1st Grenadiers.

There seems some reason to expect disturbances in the Punjab. Shere Mahomed had a paralytic stroke. Should this prove fatal to him, the Governor General will probably discover that the Kyber mountains constitute the limits nature appears to have assigned to us.

Bundelkund, Sangor, and the adjoining States are still disturbed, but considerably less so than at the date of our last. All is quiet in Khytul. The Governor General remains at Agra for the present. India in general is tranquil and Contented. Our

Constantinople advices speak of the continuance of hostile demonstrations on all sides, but of no decided acts. Expectation, as to the future, centred in the approaching arrival of Baron Lieven.

From Alexandria the news is important, inasmuch as the Pacha has publicly expressed his intention of associating in the Egyptian army, with the British, an Egyptian army, which, at the old man's death, may lead to civil war.

The following conundrums were handed to us by a Democrat.

Why is the fourth Congressional District in Alabama like a kick from a pretty girl?—Because it sends (Payne) paine.

Why were the officers of Government, on the election of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency, like men addicted to high living?—Because they had the go-out (gout.)

Why does every man who marries a woman named Elizabeth, become a gamester?—D'ye give it up? Because he makes her his Bet.

Since the above were in type a Whig suggested the following:

Why is this country like the author of the first conundrum?—Because it is Green-c.

Why are Fayette, Tuscaloosa, Pickens, Sumpter, and Green counties like a pretty pleasant lady of sixteen?—Do you give it up!—Because they are a Young District.

Eulaw Whig.

The following is from the pen of Edward Everett. Read it, every body.

The Gold Watch—an emblem of society.

I have now in my hand a gold watch, which combines embellishment and utility in happy proportions, and is usually considered a very valuable appendage to the person of a gentleman. Its hands, face, chain and case, are of chase and burnished gold. Its gold scale sparkle, the topaz, the sapphire, the emerald. I open it, and find that the works, without which this elegantly chased case would be a mere shell, those hands motionless, and those figures without meaning, are made of brass. I investigate further, and ask, what is the spring by which all these are put in motion, made of? I am told it is made of steel. I ask what is steel?—The answer is, that it is iron which has undergone a certain process. So then I find the main spring, without which the watch would be motionless, and its hands, figures and embellishments but toys, is not of gold—that is not sufficiently good, not of brass—that would not do; but of iron. Iron is therefore the only precious metal; and this is an apt emblem of society. Its hands and figures which tell the hour, resemble the master spirits of the age, to whose movements every eye is directed. Its useless, but sparkling seals, sapphires, rubies, topaz and embellishments, the aristocracy. Its works of brass the middle class, by the intelligence and power of which the master spirits of the whole are moved, and its iron main spring, shut up in a box always at work, but never thought of, except when it is disordered, or broke, or wants winding up, symbolically the laborious classes, which like the main spring, we wind up by the payment of wages; and which classes are shut up in obscurity, and though constantly at work, and absolutely as necessary to the movements of society, as the iron main spring is to the gold watch, are never thought of, except when they require their wages, or are in some want or disorder of some kind or other.

A GANG OF COINERS ARRESTED.—A gang of notorious counterfeiters, named Joel Nason, George Whitehouse and wife, and James Sherman, were arrested at their house in Bloomingdale road, New York, a short distance above Burnham's, where the officers found every implement in the trade used for manufacturing counterfeit coin; also, a number of counterfeit American eagles and dollars. Upon the officers entering the house, they were stoutly resisted by the prisoners, and after considerable blood had been shed on both sides, the prisoners were finally secured and conducted to prison, and fully committed for examination. The principal party concerned was a man named Nason, a black and whitesmith, from Boston, said to be worth 50 or \$60,000. Among the articles taken was a valuable press; and the whole apparatus is said to have been of the very best description.

PRINTING BY MACHINERY.—At the meeting of the Fra's Academy of Sciences, in Nov. 1842 M. Arago, in the name of the commission of the Academy, appointed to report on the invention of M. Gaudert for the composition of printing types by means of machinery, addressed the Academy as follows:—"Your commission comprehended perfectly that, by pressing upon keys like those of a piano-forte, it was possible to compose with rapidity from characters arranged beforehand, but such an invention was destined to remain useless, unless accompanied with the means of distribution into the printing cases; & also of placing the type in regular order for the supply of the composing stick. This was the difficult point of the problem. The inventor has only succeeded by calling to his aid all the most subtle resources of mechanism. Your commission have seen the machine at work, and will soon lay before you a detailed account of it. Their admiration was a little cooled by the fear lest M. Gaudert's invention should occasion a momentary injury to the numerous and interesting class of persons engaged in typographical composition, although it is evident that eventually the machine must be a benefit to every body. With a view of dissipating this fear. M. Gaudert has entered into explanations which leave no doubt that the new machine may be put up in all printing offices, offering to the public all the promised advantages, without injury to the composers."

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A HORRID TRAGEDY.

The Bowling Green (Ky.) Gazette gives an account of a dreadful tragedy which was enacted near that place on the 2d instant. Jacob G. Drake—who, for several days previous, was seen to be deeply despondent and distressed, on account of family, his debts, and the fit of delirium which had seized him, and, for a time, killed a pig, a cow, a skull was broken, and many severe wounds inflicted upon her head. And then he attempted to kill himself with an old case-knife, cutting his throat from ear to ear. He was living, at last accounts; and there were some hopes his wife might recover.

OREGON CONVENTION.

At the convention held at Cincinnati on the 3d, 4th, and 5th instant, it appears that ninety delegates were present from six States in the Mississippi valley. The following spirited letter was received from Gen. Cass, in answer to an invitation to be present:

DETROIT, June 19, 1843.

Gentlemen: I have had the honor to receive your invitation to attend the convention, proposed to be held at Cincinnati on the 3d, 4th and 5th of July, to adopt measures for the occupation of the Oregon Territory.

I regret, gentlemen, I cannot be with you in person, as I shall be with you in spirit, on that occasion. I am under an engagement to attend the celebration at Fort Wayne, on the 4th of July, on the completion of the Maumee and Wabash canal, and I have accepted an invitation to deliver an address at that time. But no one will be present at your meeting who will unite more heartily in the measures you may adopt than I shall. I would take and hold possession of the territory upon the Pacific, come what might. It is ours by all the principles which regulate the rights of nations. I would not waste the time in fruitless diplomatic discussions. While we argue, England acts. She is already on her road towards universal domination. With words of philanthropy and schemes of ambition, she is seizing station after station, wherever she can make a lodgment, and where she can best effect her designs of aggrandizement. For myself, I would not yield an inch to her unjust pretensions. We may as well meet her first as last; for meet her we must, or surrender our rights and our honor. I would have no red lines upon the map of Oregon. Let us keep our own, and keep it with a strong hand if need be. We may as well content for Oregon as for Washington, for our title to each is equal. Let us then, gentlemen, unite in the preservation of our rights, and give up the peace, and the safety, to the empire of the world; by pusillanimity, whatever guise this may have assumed. The province of Scinde in India, and the half-civilized Sandwich islands, have just been seized by British force. And Oregon, and I believe California, will soon follow; if our Government and people do not display more energy than we have recently put forth, and say to this ambitious nation, Thus far shall you come, but no further.

Excuse me, if I manifest too much zeal upon this subject. I am tired of philanthropy and ambition, and that cupid, joining the Bible and the sword, would subjugate wherever there is a people to be overcome, or the fruits of their industry to be seized.

I am, gentlemen, with great regard, your obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS.
To Messrs. Worthington, D. T. Disney, W. B. Hubbard, and others, Oregon General Committee of Ohio.

OHIO HUNTING.

Two rangers went out on a hunting excursion, but afterwards separated. One went in search of what is called a salt lick. Having found one, he lay down within 20 or 30 yards of it. He had not been there long, when four hostile Indians came, each with a rifle on his shoulder. He had but a moment for reflection before he must act. He took deliberate aim at one of the Indians, and fired. He had calculated that the other Indians would fire under the trepidation of the moment and he calculated correctly, for they all three leveled their pieces at him, but missed. One of them, however, with that rapidity of thought for which they are said to be celebrated, seized the dead Indian's rifle, took a more steady aim, and shot away the ranger's powder horn, dashing it to pieces. The ranger then escaped. That young man is now the governor of Ohio.

From the Savannah Republican.

GEORGIA COTTON BAGGING.

It is more than a year and a half since, that we had an article on this subject. Late, we referred to it again, showing statistically, that cotton bagging enough, and more than enough to supply this State could be made at Columbus, at 8 to 9 cents per yard. Experience has proved first that the cotton bagging is as strong as the hemp; and secondly, that it is as durable, if not more so. In our first article alluded to, we instanced the fact, that several years since, when cotton bagging was used to some extent, a load was left on the bank of the Savannah River for two or three weeks. It had been wet, and lay there until it could be removed. A part of it was put up in cotton bagging—a part in hemp. When taken aboard again, the hemp bagging would tear off by the slightest exertion. The cotton was as strong as ever to all appearance, and the essential oil in this species of bagging had protected the cotton in such a manner, that it was not so much damaged as that put up in the hemp bagging.

Taking the ordinary crop of Georgia cotton, it can be clearly proved that if we would manufacture our own bagging within our own borders, the citizens of this State would save more than \$350,000 per annum; which they now pay for foreign and Kentucky bagging.

The article of cotton bagging is now

manufactured in this State, and we are told that its manufacture is on the increase,—but we fear it is not sold so cheap as it ought to be. When the machinery used for its fabrication is as well managed, as highly improved and efficient as it might be, it is not surprising that it should be sold at a low price.

From the Washington News.

We have been furnished with the following extract of a letter received by a citizen of this town. The gentleman who wrote it is well known here, and his character warrants us in giving to our readers as correct, the melancholy intelligence he communicates. The letter is dated—

COLUMBUS, Ga., July 12, 1843.

I believe I have room to give you the particulars of one of the most shocking murders I have ever heard of, committed in Barbour County, Alabama, a few days ago. A Mrs. Gachet (pronounced Gasha) and her two daughters were visited on the day of the murder by a Mr. Brown and his wife—they took dinner and remained until late in the evening with the old lady and her daughters. When they were about leaving, they insisted that the old lady should go home with them and spend the night; she refused, giving as a reason that her daughters would be left alone, and father that all the money she had was in her house. They however continued to urge her until she consented to accompany them to remain the night. Shortly after their departure, a sick and weary traveller rode up and begged permission to stay the night. The two ladies said they were alone and he could not stop. He said he doubted whether he could ride to the next house, and presuming they were afraid of him, he told them if they would consent to let him remain, he would take his room and suffer them to keep the key. At this proposition they consented, & the traveller soon went to his room. Some time during the night he was awake, by a noise in the other room, there being but two in the house. Continuing to hear some one moving about, he got up, went softly to the door and discovered a man at a bureau examining the drawers. He halted the individual, who instantly drew a knife, and made at the traveller, who, as he approached, shot him dead at his feet. The pistol alarmed the negroes, and when they came up, they found the man lying on the floor, with a bullet through his head. The traveller, who was a white man, was taken to the house of the old lady, and she told her some one had murdered her daughters and that he had shot the villain. Mrs. Brown exclaimed, "you have killed my husband," and so it turned out; the very person who had spent the day with Mrs. Gachet, had murdered her daughters! What a providential thing that the man should have permitted to remain to punish the assassin! It is a pity Mrs. Brown had not shared her husband's fate, as she must have known his murderous design.

THE TOMB OF NAPOLEON.

The committee of the French Chambers have reported in favor of opening a credit of a million and a half of francs, in addition to the half million already granted, for the construction of the tomb of the Emperor Napoleon. The tomb is to be built in the form of a vault—this being the only form calculated to harmonize with the architecture of the dome of the Church. The vault will preserve in the dome the historical stamp of the era Louis the XIV. To be rendered more conspicuous, the sarcophagus is to be elevated several feet above the ground. The committee have requested the Minister of the Interior to have recourse to the granite or porphyry of Corsica for the sarcophagus, and for the lining of the masonry to the marble of some of the Departments in France, which, they observe, for beauty and durability is in no respect inferior to that of Italy, & can be procured at much less expense. A severe and imposing simplicity is to be the prominent and characteristic of the monument. The statue, together with all the proposed ornaments and inscriptions has been rejected. Nothing will be engraved on it but the name of him whose remains it is erected to commemorate. Near the tomb are to be deposited the sword of the Emperor, his hat, the imperial crown, the crown of iron, and Grand decoration of the Legion of Honor which he wore at St. Helena. The view of these real, tangible monuments of his glory, and his coffin—the speaking witness of his decay—will excite deeper and stronger emotion than all the allegories and bas-reliefs that sculptor ever chiseled.

N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

REVIVAL OF RELIGION.—The Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer says, "A correspondent in Anson County informs us, that 193 persons have added to the Methodist Church at Olivet, in that county; and 128 to the Methodist Church at Newborough."

estimates and inappreciable Mr. Ruffin, is laboriously engaged in his valuable efforts to impress upon our planters the value of marble. Our whole low country is based upon it, and it is found within twenty-five miles of Columbia, in Orangeburgh district. The latter is found connected with an extensive Oyster Bank, Shell Limestone, Calcareous Ostraea, a stratum of shells (in some situations, united by a scanty calcareous cement) composed, chiefly, of a large species of Ostraea.

This stratum, is found extending from Marion district, through Williamsburgh, Sumter, Orangeburgh and Barnwell. About fifteen miles below Augusta, Ga., it crosses the Savannah river, and disappears occasionally under the sand. It may be again traced through Burke county, crossing the

Ogeechee, near Louisville—then through Wilkinson county, and is found at St. Mark's in Florida, where a fort is built of it. Along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, on its N. E. boundary, this limestone is found. It extends in a N. W. direction to Alabama plains, crossing the Apalachicola. It meets the Alabama river, near Cahawba, where it spreads out, forming a basin one hundred miles square, composing the counties of Montgomery, Dallas, Wilcox, Green, Maringo, and a part of Washington in Alabama. It passes N. W. by Demopolis, to the Chickasaw country, near the Bluffs, where it stops. It extends about 600 miles, and varies in breadth, from ten to one hundred miles.—Columbia Planter.

New York, July 11, 1843.

One of the most satisfactory books I have lately seen is a pamphlet published within the few days last past by an inspired Shaker. It is "dedicated to the various religious sects, more especially to the Jews and Roman Catholics," and is entitled "A Return of departed Spirits of the highest distinction, as well as the Indiscriminate of all nations, into the bodies of Shakers." The process of reincarnation commences, the author declares, with a rapid whirling and violent twirling of the body, which the newly occupied are unable to repress. "They whirl around the meeting-room at an almost incredible rate, discoursing in unknown languages and holding converse with angels and other heavenly spirits," &c. It is very lately, however, and at New Lebanon, that the more renowned apparitions have arrived. At this place, "disembodied spirits began to take possession of the brethren and sisters, and thus by using them as instruments, made themselves known by speaking through the individuals they had got into." George Washington was the earliest arrival. He had been some time about the village before he gave his name through the young man he subsequently occupied. The author says, "George gave some particulars concerning the discharge of his earthly duties while sojourning upon this terrestrial globe." He also informed them that he was commissioned by Heaven with the duty of leading the nations of the earth to Zion, and (the author announces) the Shaker Elders "have ratified the appointment of George Washington."

William Penn has appeared, and "when some new tribe of the red men arrive and be inclined to be noisy, they are always obedient to every request or command of Father Penn."

JOE SMITH CAUGHT.

The St. Louis Republic of the 30th inst. has the following account of the capture of the Mormon Prophet:—
"On the afternoon of the 27th inst., a steamer Osprey, that Joe Smith the Mormon Prophet had been arrested and placed in jail at Ottawa; and further, that when the intelligence reached Nauvoo, 200 horsemen of the legion started immediately for Ottawa, with the intention of liberating him. The steamer Iowa had also been chartered at Nauvoo by the Mormons, and is at present ascending the Illinois river with 150 armed men, to second the attack of the horsemen on Ottawa. Ottawa is situated upon the Illinois, and is distant about 300 miles from this city."

"We believe that Smith has been traveling in the Northern part of the State, for the purpose of keeping from the arrest made under the requisition of the Governor of this State, which accounts for his being lodged in jail at Ottawa."

The city of Nauvoo.—Few we suspect, are aware of the rapid growth and present condition of the city of Nauvoo, the Jerusalem of the latter day Saints. Notwithstanding but four years have elapsed since the Mormons first made a settlement there, it is estimated that it already numbers from 15,000 to 17,000 inhabitants and accretions are daily made to the population from the Eastern States and from Europe. The Burlington (Iowa) Gazette, from which we gather these facts, says:—
"It is situated at one of the most beautiful points on the river, and is improving with a rapidity truly astonishing. Many of the houses are built in fine style, evincing wealth as well as taste. The Temple, which is destined to be the most magnificent structure in the West is progressing rapidly, and will probably be completed in the course of the present and succeeding summer. Its style of architecture is entirely original—unlike anything in the world, or in the history of the world—but is at the same time chaste and elegant. It is said to be the conception of the Prophet Gen. Smith. It is being built by the voluntary labor of the members of the church, who devote a certain number of days in the year to the work. If the labor and materials were estimated at cash prices it is supposed that the building would cost something like a million of dollars."

A BOLD FLIGHT.

After Mr. Wise reached Lancaster in his balloon, from his ascension at Carlisle, he divested himself of clothing except his pantaloons and detaching the ear from the balloon to make the weight as light as possible, took his seat on a narrow board attached to the cords of the balloon, & giving the signal to "let go," shot away like an arrow from the bow and nearly in a straight line: leaving behind hundreds who were amazed at the singular boldness of the daring feat. He ascended nearly a mile, and was fast fading from sight when he began to descend, and actually alighted about two squares from the place of starting.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

Jefferson lays down the following principles:—
"The people, the only source of legitimate power."
The absolute and lasting severance of church and State.
The freedom, sovereignty and independence of the respective States.
The Union, a confederacy, a compact,

neither a condition, nor a treaty.
The Constitution, written grant of power.
The civil part of the Constitution, the basis of the government.
The representatives to the government, the basis of the government.
Elections free, and suffrage universal.
No hereditary office, nor order, nor title.
No taxation beyond the public wants.
No national debt, if possible.
No costly splendor of administration.
No proscription of opinion, or of public discussion.
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No mysteries in Government inaccessible to the public eye.
Public compensation for public services, moderate salaries, and pervading economy and accountability.

Notice.

IS hereby given that, in compliance with the prayer of the petition of Frances Ray, Administratrix of A. T. Ray, deceased, the first Monday in November next is set apart for final settlement of said estate, at the Court House in the Town of McDonald Randolph County Alabama, when and where all who feel interested may attend.
JOHN D. BOWEN,
Judge Co. Court.

May 24, 1843.

Sheriff Sales.

BY virtue of three executions, two from the County Court and one from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in August next, the west half of the south west fourth of sec. 37, fractional township 12, in Range 10 east in the Coosa Land Dist. Levied on as the property of Joseph Moore to satisfy said executions, one in favor of Wilkins and Billingsly, and one in favor of John Anderson.
R. S. POETER Sheriff.
August 9, 1843.—St.—\$3. 00

State of Alabama.

BENTON COUNTY.
TAKEN up and posted by DAVID ANDREWS, one Iron Gray Horse, about five years old, 14 hands high, dark brown and Tail, and had a Bell on when taken up—appraised at \$37.50.
M. M. HOUSTON C'k
June 21st 1843.

On the 27th inst. a steamer Osprey, that Joe Smith the Mormon Prophet had been arrested and placed in jail at Ottawa; and further, that when the intelligence reached Nauvoo, 200 horsemen of the legion started immediately for Ottawa, with the intention of liberating him. The steamer Iowa had also been chartered at Nauvoo by the Mormons, and is at present ascending the Illinois river with 150 armed men, to second the attack of the horsemen on Ottawa. Ottawa is situated upon the Illinois, and is distant about 300 miles from this city.

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A new process just discovered. It will pass the scrutiny of the best judges, and is much cheaper than any process ever invented. All work will be done, and warranted to suit the taste.
Specimens can be seen by calling at his Shop, in JACKSONVILLE, on the West side of Main Street, nearly opposite the Printing Office.
Cash required for all work when delivered.
July 19, 1843.

State of Alabama.

BENTON COUNTY.
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have been appointed by the Hon. E. T. Smith Judge of the Orphans' Court of said County, Commissioners to audit the claims against the estate of Wiley B. Hellingworth Deceased which has been duly declared insolvent. And creditors are allowed until the 1st Monday in September to present and prove their claims. On the last Friday in August we will attend especially to the auditing said claims, and on that day the creditors are requested to present them.
A. J. WALKER
W. H. ESZILL
Clerks.

Jacksonville, February 15th 1843.

The State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY,
Orphans' Court, June 20th, 1843.
PETER LARRISON,
Samuel Lively, do hereby certify that the said estate insolvent.

It is ordered that in the Jacksonville County, and requiring 1 to present their claims to the Judge of the Orphans' Court, on the 1st Friday in January, at which time the Clerk of the Court will be present, and against said estate a decree of allowance.

A true copy from the records of the Orphans' Court.
M. M. HOUSTON, C'k.
June 7, 1843.

The State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY,
Orphans' Court, June 20th, 1843.
PETER LARRISON,
Samuel Lively, do hereby certify that the said estate insolvent.

It is ordered that in the Jacksonville County, and requiring 1 to present their claims to the Judge of the Orphans' Court, on the 1st Friday in January, at which time the Clerk of the Court will be present, and against said estate a decree of allowance.

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June 7, 1843.

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The civil part of the Constitution, the basis of the government.
The representatives to the government, the basis of the government.
Elections free, and suffrage universal.
No hereditary office, nor order, nor title.
No taxation beyond the public wants.
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The Constitution, written grant of power.
The civil part of the Constitution, the basis of the government.
The representatives to the government, the basis of the government.
Elections free, and suffrage universal.
No hereditary office, nor order, nor title.
No taxation beyond the public wants.
No national debt, if possible.
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FROM THE GERMAN.
There is a flower, a love,
Tinged deep with Faith's unchanging
Pure as the ether in its hour
Of loveliest and serene blue.
The streamlet's gentle side it seeks,
The silent fount the shaded grot,
And sweetly to the heart it speaks,
Forget-me-not, forget-me-not

Mild as the azure of thine eyes,
Soft as the halo beam above,
In tender whispers still it sighs,
Forget-me-not, my life, my love!
There where thy last steps turned away,
Wet eyes shall watch the sacred spot,
And sweetly to the heart it speaks,
Forget! ah, no! forget-me-not!

Yet deep its azure leaves within
Is seen the blighting hue of care;
And what that secret grief has been,
The drooping stem may well declare.
The dew drops on its leaves are tears,
That ask, 'Am I so soon forgot?'
Repeating still, amidst their fears,
My life, my love! forget-me-not.

THE DEATH OF THE POOR.
Pause ye awhile with reverend breath,
Break not the stern repose,
A spirit loosed by the hand of death
To its kindred skies hath rose!
The bolt hath fallen!—another frame
Will soon lie low in dust,
What boots it now his rank or name,
Where was his hope and trust?

Unbare the head!—ye stand within
A consecrated spot,
Though frail and loose the covering
That shields the poor man's cot.
Bright angels have been from above
To soothe his fainting breast,
And they have spread their wings of love
Upon his place of rest!

Earth, thou hast none to mourn him here—
The poor can have no friend,
But he who hearkens to their prayer,
And their few wants doth lend!
The rich go to their trophied tomb,
And gorgeous rites are given;
But wealth lights not sepulchral gloom,
And pomp offends high heav'n.

There is no record here,
No nameless heap doth show,
There is one dweller more elsewhere,
A soul less below!
If it be that poor man,
Whom ye have just laid low,
He is not dead, but lives in God,
And waits for God to know.

THE INDIAN COLORED BOAT.
Six Maquaw boats were last evening
from the Platte river, with robes, to P.
Chouba, Jr. & Co. We have been per-
mitted to see a letter from the United States
blacksmith at Willow Creek, (Pawnee coun-
ty), to his friend in this city, dated on the
20th of June, giving an account of the in-
dians committed by the Sioux Indians upon
the Pawnees, and upon the wife of the
blacksmith. His wife was shot on Thurs-
day morning, the 27th June, about 7 o'clock.
The husband had endeavored to escape
by shutting her up in the stove, and was
not time to bolt the door, and she was
open. She was killed and they were
whipping the blacksmith, though doing no
serious injury, having their guns all the
while cocked, ready to fire.

The Indians had also killed Lashapel,
the United States interpreter, who had been
in that country for twenty-five years; Cap-
tain Blue, first chief of the Pawnees; Tap-
pagues, the father-in-law of the interpreter;
a son-in-law of the old chief Monlin, and
several other chiefs and braves, young men,
women, and children. It is also stated that
out of our forty-one lodges, twenty-one of
the largest were burnt, and most of the horses
were stolen or killed on the spot. The
Pawnee Indians had left their villages to go
on their spring hunt.

Willow Creek, from whence this letter is
dated, is one hundred and fifty miles up the
Platte river, and the Sioux are two hundred
and fifty miles above it. These Indians
have exhibited hostile feelings on several
occasions during the winter, and this at-
tack on the Pawnees had been expected for
some time.

We are told that the United States are
bound by treaty stipulations to protect the
Pawnee tribes from such invasions, and are
surprised that some efforts have not been
made to prevent these murders. If the In-
dians are not entitled to protection, certainly
those in the employ of the Government
may claim it.

HARD TIMES—THE CURE FOR THEM.—In-
dustry and frugality; work harder and
spend less. "Never a confound economy,"
which is a virtue.

But moderate your expenses, now, at first.
As you may have the same proportion still.
Nor stand so much on your gentility.
Which is an airy and mere borrowed thing.
From dead men's dust and bones, and none of
yours.
Except you make or hold it."

How different the present system of
treating the insane is, from that which pre-
vailed fifteen years ago! At the Hartford
Asylum, on the 4th instant, the patients
were treated to a sumptuous entertainment
in a garden, where tables were arranged
under the shade of the trees. A choir of
talented musicians, and several musical
instruments in attendance, added their
charms to the scene. The Declaration of
Independence was read, and appropriate re-
ligious services solemnized; toasts, wit, and
sentiment flashed around the temperance board
with the greatest good feeling; the utmost
good order and decorum was observed by
all; and when the company arose, and march-
ed in procession to their rooms, very many
of the men and women were heard con-
gratulating one another upon the pleasures
of the occasion, exclaiming, "This is the
happiest day we ever saw."—*N. Y. Sun.*

During a thunder-storm, which passed
over Kingston, Massachusetts, on Tuesday
last, a dwelling-house was struck by light-
ning, and torn entirely to pieces; a cat,
which was lying on the doorstep, was killed,
and a child, fourteen months old, was knocked
down. The father having the presence of
mind to pick up the child, and place it in a
safe place, it was resuscitated. There
were other persons in the house, none of
whom were injured. A large tree in front
of the house was torn up by the roots.

STATISTICS OF ACCIDENTS, DEATHS, &c.
The United States Gazette, Philadelphia,
contains the following account of accidents,
&c., which have been chronicled in that pa-
per from January to July.
Six hundred and twenty-eight houses and
stores burnt, with a part of their contents,
estimated at three millions of dollars.
Nine hundred and fifty accidental deaths,
thirty-five half drowned; most of them occur-
ing in Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and
about the Great Lakes. A portion was emigrants going
west.
Two hundred and fifteen murders, by
gun, knife, bowie knives, &c.
Fifty-six by fire, and fifty-one by lightning.
Forty-three by falls from their horses,
upsetting carriages, &c.
Eighty-six by suicide.

WM. B. MARTIN,
AND
LEMUEL J. STANDEFER,
Attorneys at Law, together in all of
the Courts of Cherokee and DeKalb
Counties, Ala. All business committed to
their charge will receive strict attention.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.
CHEROKEE COUNTY.
TAKEN up by Thomas R. Williams, a
white man, supposed to be eight years
old, and white man in part.

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JOHN TYLER,
President of the United States of Amer-
ica, hereby declare and make known,
that public sales will be held at the under-
mentioned land offices in the State of ALABAMA,
at the periods hereinafter designat-
ed, to-wit:

At the Land Office at BATESVILLE,
commencing on Monday, the second day of
October next, for the disposal of the public
lands within the undermentioned townships,
to-wit:
North of the base line, and West of the me-
ridian.
Township four, of range one.
Township three, of range two.
Townships six and seven, of range five.
Township fourteen, of range fifteen.

At the Land Office at LITTLE ROCK,
commencing on Monday, the ninth day of
October next, for the disposal of the public
lands within the limits of the undermen-
tioned townships and parts of townships,
to-wit:
North of the base line, and West of the me-
ridian.
Township seven, of range six.
Townships one, two, and three, of range
seventeen.

South of the base line, and West of the me-
ridian.
Sections three, four, five, six, seven,
eight, nine, ten, fifteen, seventeen, eight-
een and nineteen, in township eight, of
range seven.
Townships seventeen and eighteen, of
range eight.
Township nine, of range ten.
The west half of township ten, and the
four westernmost tiers of sections in town-
ship eleven, of range twelve.

At the Land Office at JOHNSON
COURT-HOUSE, commencing on Mon-
day, the sixteenth day of October next,
for the disposal of the public lands within
the limits of the undermentioned townships,
to-wit:
North of the base line, and West of the me-
ridian.
Township one, of range eighteen.
Township four, of ranges twenty-three
and twenty-four.

At the Land Office at FAYETTE-
VILLE, commencing on Monday, the
twenty-third day of October next, for the dis-
posal of the public lands within the limits
of the undermentioned townships,
to-wit:
North of the base line, and west of the me-
ridian.
Township fourteen, of range eighteen.
Townships seventeen and eighteen, of
range twenty-three.
Township twelve, of ranges twenty-six
and twenty-seven.

At the Land Office at WASHINGTON,
commencing on Monday, the thirtieth day
of October next, for the disposal of the pub-
lic lands within the limits of the under-
mentioned townships and fractional town-
ships, to-wit:
South of the base line, and west of the me-
ridian.
Townships five and six, of range twenty-
three.
Township seven, of range twenty-four.
Townships five, six, and seven, of range
twenty-five.
Townships five and six, of range twenty-
six.

Fractional township nineteen, on the
west side of Red river, and fractional town-
ship twenty, of range twenty-seven.
Township sixteen, and fractional town-
ship twenty, of range twenty-eight.

At the Land Office at HELENA, com-
mencing on Monday, the sixth day of No-
vember next, for the disposal of the pub-
lic lands within the limits of Township
seventeen, south of the base line, of
Range two, west of the 5th principal meri-
dian.
Lands appropriated by law for the use of
schools, military, or other purposes, will
be excluded from sale.
The sales will each be kept open for two
weeks, (unless the lands are sooner dis-
posed of), and no longer; and no private
entries of land in the townships so offered
will be admitted, until after the expiration
of the two weeks.
Given under my hand, at the city of
Washington, this eighth day of June,
Anno Domini 1843.

JOHN TYLER,
By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to Pre-emption Claimants.
Every person entitled to the right of pre-
emption to any lands within the limits of
the townships above enumerated is requir-
ed to establish the same, to the satisfaction
of the Register and Receiver of the proper
land and make payment therefor, as
directed after seeing this notice, on the
day appointed for the com-
mencement of the public sale of the town-
ships the tract claimed, above
otherwise such claim will be
forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

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JOHN TYLER,
President of the United States of Amer-
ica, hereby declare and make known,
that public sales will be held at the under-
mentioned land offices in the State of ALABAMA,
at the periods hereinafter designat-
ed, to-wit:

At the Land Office at OUACHITA,
commencing on Monday, the twenty-third
day of October next, for the disposal of the
unappropriated vacant public lands, to
which no "private claims" are alleged
under existing laws, within the limits of
the undermentioned townships and parts of
townships, viz:
North of the 31st degree of Latitude, and
East of the meridian.
Township six, of range three.
Townships four, five, and six, of range
four.
Townships five, six, and seven, of range
five.
Township seven, of range six.
Townships four, five, six, and seven, of
range seven.
Townships five, six, seven, and fourteen,
of range eight.
Township fifteen of range nine.
Townships fifteen and sixteen, of range
ten.
Townships thirteen and fifteen, of range
eleven.
Fractional township twenty-three, of
range thirteen.

Section twenty-seven; the east half of
the north-west quarter and south half of
section twenty-eight; the west half of the
north-east quarter, the north-west quarter,
the west half of the south-west quarter,
and the east half of the south-east quarter
of section thirty-three; sections thirty-four,
thirty-five, and thirty-seven; the north
half of section thirty-eight; sections forty-
two, and forty-four; lots seven and
eight, in section forty-five; section forty-
six, except lots three, four and five; sec-
tion forty-seven; section forty-eight, ex-
cept lots two, three, six, seven, eleven,
twelve, thirteen, and fourteen; sections forty-
nine, fifty, and fifty-two, in township thir-
teen of range twelve.

The west half of the north-east quar-
ter of section eight, in township six, of range
six.
And the west half of the north-west quar-
ter of section twenty-three, in township e-
leven, of range ten.

At the Land Office at NATCHITOCH-
ES, commencing on Monday, the six-
teenth day of October next, for the dis-
posal of the unappropriated vacant public
lands, to which no "private claims" are
alleged under existing laws, within the limits
of the undermentioned townships and
parts of townships, viz:
North of the 31st degree of Latitude, and
West of the meridian.
Township ten, except sections six and
seven, and township eleven, except sec-
tions four, nine, ten, sixteen, twenty, twen-
ty-one, and twenty-eight, to thirty-three, in-
clusive, of range five.
Township one, of ranges seven and
eight.
Townships one and twenty-one, of range
nine.
Township one, fractional township thir-
teen, north and east of Red river; and town-
ships fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seven-
teen, of range ten.
Townships four, sixteen, and seventeen,
of range eleven.
Townships four and seventeen, of range
twelve.
Fractional townships four, five, and
six, bordering on the Sabine river, and
townships seven and eight, of range thir-
teen.

At the Land Office at OPELOUSAS,
commencing on Monday, the sixth day of
November next, for the disposal of the
unappropriated vacant public lands, to
which no "private claims" are alleged un-
der existing laws, within the limits of the
undermentioned townships & parts of town-
ships, viz:
South of the 31st degree of Latitude and
East of the meridian.
Township ten, of range one.
Fractional sections eleven, twelve, thir-
teen, and twenty-four, in township nine, of
range eight.
Fractional township nine, south of Grand
river, of range nine.
Fractional township ten, south and west
of Grand river, except sections fifteen, six-
teen, twenty-one, and twenty-two, and the
unsurveyed portions of the fractional
sections twenty and twenty-eight, lying
north and east of Bayou Pigeon, of range
eleven.

South of the 31st degree of Latitude, and
West of the meridian.
Township three, of ranges four and five.
Townships three and four, and sec-
tions one to thirteen, inclusive, and sec-
tion twenty-four, in township eleven, of
range six.
Township four, of ranges seven, eight,
and nine.
Townships three and four, of range
eleven.
Township six, of range twelve.

North of the 31st degree of Latitude, and
East of the meridian.
Fractional township two, of range three.

North of the 31st degree of Latitude, and
West of the meridian.
Fractional townships four and five, south
of Red river, of range two.

At the Land Office at NEW OR-
LEANS, commencing on Monday, the
thirteenth day of November next, for the
disposal of the unappropriated vacant pub-
lic lands, to which no "private claims"
are alleged under existing laws, within
the limits of the undermentioned townships
and parts of townships, viz:

Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, nine,
ten, fourteen and fifteen, in township twen-
ty-two, of range twenty-nine.
Fractional sections one, two, and three,
in township twenty-one, and sections or lots
three, four, five, and six, in township twen-
ty-four of range thirty.

Sections or lots one to fifteen inclusive,
and seventeen to twenty-six inclusive,
in township twenty-one; sections or
lots one to thirty-five (except sixteen) in-
clusive, in township twenty-two; sections
or lots one to sixty-two (except sixteen)
inclusive, in township twenty-three; sec-
tions or lots one to thirty-seven in-
clusive, in township twenty-four.

Sections or lots one to seven inclusive,
in township twenty-two, and sections or lots
one to fifteen inclusive, and seventeen and
eighteen, in township twenty-three of range
thirty-three.

Lands appropriated by law, for the use
of schools, military, or other purposes, will
be excluded from sale.
The sales will each be kept open for two
weeks, (unless the lands are sooner dis-
posed of), and no longer; and no private
entries of land, in the townships so
offered, will be admitted until after the ex-
piration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of
Washington, this eighth day of June,
Anno Domini 1843.

JOHN TYLER,
By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to Pre-emption Claimants.
Every person entitled to the right of pre-
emption to any lands within the limits of
the townships above enumerated is requir-
ed to establish the same, to the satisfaction
of the Register and Receiver of the proper
land and make payment therefor, as
directed after seeing this notice, on the
day appointed for the com-
mencement of the public sale of the town-
ships the tract claimed, above
otherwise such claim will be
forfeited.

South of the 31st degree of Latitude, East
of the meridian, and West of the Mis-
sissippi river.
Fractional township twelve, east of
Grand river; fractional sections twenty-
two, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven,
thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three,
thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-
seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, forty-
one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, forty-
five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-
nine, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three,
fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-seven,
fifty-eight, fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-
two, sixty-three, sixty-four, sixty-five, sixty-
six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, sixty-nine, seventy,
seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three, seventy-
four, seventy-five, seventy-six, seventy-seven,
seventy-eight, seventy-nine, eighty, eighty-one,
eighty-two, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-five,
eighty-six, eighty-seven, eighty-eight, eighty-nine,
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five, six hundred and sixty-six, six hundred
and sixty-seven, six hundred and sixty-eight, six
hundred and sixty-nine, six hundred and seventy,
six hundred and seventy-one, six hundred and
seventy-two, six hundred and seventy-three, six

"The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance."

Whole No. 344

and all the costs, expenses and charges paid in the attempt to recover the whole amount to the owner.

Now the Rev. ANEL BROWN, of the city of New York, who makes a big thing of buying runaway slaves to free them, is boasting of it, would have the application of this rule of law, which demands they pay principal, interest and costs for every negro, of whom he recovers the owner. We should like to see the experiment tried upon them.

Mobile Register

By order of the Board,
E. L. WOODWARD, Sec'y.
 N. B. Lady of the village who has bestowed much time to Painting and Drawing, and who is eminently qualified to give correct and valuable instruction in those Branches, will do so to all those young ladies who may desire it.
E. L. WOODWARD,
 Jacksonville Ala. July 11th 1843.

POETRY.

THE PRAYER OF BUNKER'S HILL.

By Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.
During the battle of Bunker's Hill, a venerable clergyman knelt on the field with hands upraised and grey head uncovered, and while the bullets whistled around him, prayed for the success of his compatriots, and the deliverance of his country. It was an hour of fear and dread—
High rose the lattle-cry,
And round, in heavy volumes, spread
The war-cloud to the sky.
'Twas not, as when in rival strength
Contending nations meet,
Or love of conquest madly huris
A monarch from his seat:

Yet one was there, unused to tread
The path of mortal strife.
Who but a Saviour's flock had fed
Beside the fount of life.
He knelt him where the black smoke
wreathed,
His head was bow'd and bare,
While for an infant land, he breathed
The agony of prayer.

The column, red with early morn,
May tower o'er Bunker's height,
And proudly tell a race unborn,
Their patriot father's might;
But thou, oh patriarch, old and gray,
Thou prophet of the free,
Who knelt among the dead that day,
What fame shall rise to thee?

It is not meet that brass or stone,
Which feels the touch of time,
Should keep the record of a faith
That woke thy dead sublime;
We trace it on a tablet fair,
Which glows when stars wax pale,
A promise that the good man's prayer
Shall with his God prevail.

A STORY OF THE REVOLUTION.

OR THE NATIVE PEPPER AND SALT PASTA.

The following is a bona fide fact, taken without emendation from the life of a soldier in Israel. It will show that there was an anti-British spirit in the women as well as the men of '76. I hope all the girls in the country will read it, though I am afraid some of them, especially in the capital of our country, will need a dictionary to find out the meaning of the terms wheel, loom, &c. The first is the name of an old-fashioned piano with one string, the other is a house organ within but few stops. But to the story.

Late in the afternoon of one of the last days in May, '76, when I was but a few months short of fifteen years old, notice came to Townsend, Mass., where my father used to live, that fifteen soldiers were wanted.

The training band was instantly called out, and my brother that was next older than I was one that was selected. He did not return till late at night, when all were in bed. When I rose in the morning I found my mother in tears, who informed me that my brother John was to march next day after to-morrow morning at sunrise. My father was at Boston in the Massachusetts Assembly. Mother said that, though John was supplied with Summer clothes, he must be absent seven or eight months, and would suffer for the want of Winter garments. There were at this time no stores and no articles to be had except such as each family could make itself. The sight of mother's tears always brought all the hidden strength of the body and mind to action. I immediately asked what was needful. She replied 'pantaloons.'

'Oh, if that is all,' said I, 'we will spin and weave him a pair before he goes.'

'Tut,' said mother, 'the wool is on the sheep's backs, and the sheep are in the pasture.'

I immediately turned to a younger brother, and made him take a salt dish and call then to the yard.

He replied, 'poor child, there are no shears within three miles and a small shears at the loom.'

'I'll spin and weave it in so soon we can, mother, you weave it; there is a long loom.'

'can find an empty loom,' the sound of the sheep made steps toward the yard. I sister to bring me the wheel.

'I went for the wool. I ard with my brother and sheeps, from which I sheared shears half enough for a web go with the rest of the fleece. I in by my sister, Luther can keep and hold her while I am spinning and half the work, and her to go with the remainder of the fleece.'

he narrative the writer would vying that the wool thus obly carded and spun, washed, ed; a loom was found a few ured got in, wove, and cloth and made two or three hours her's departure—that is to ours from the commencement on any modern improve-

lady closed by, saying, 'I s, I went not, I was serving was relieving poor mother a garment for my darling being finished; I retired and rehged and bursting heart perhaps, one of Gen and with such a spirit to wonder that Burgoyne this threat of marching the heart of America!'

Greenfield Mercury.

h Wit and Humor—the poverty of ish is not exaggerated—neither is wit—nor their good humor—nor their whimsical absurdity—nor their courage.

Wit—I gave a fellow a shilling on some occasion when his expense was the fee! "Remember you owe me sixpence Pat?" "May your honor live till I pay you!" There was courtesy as well as art in this, and all the clothes on Pat's back would have been dearly bought by the sum in question. Humor—There is perpetual kindness in the Irish cabin biter milk pot; a stool is offered, or a stone is rolled, that your honor may sit and be out of the smoke, and those who beg every where else seem desirous to exercise free hospitality in their own houses. Their natural disposition is turned to gaiety and happiness; while a Scotchman is thinking about the term day, or if easy on that subject, about hell in the next world; while an Englishman is making a little hell in the present, because his muffin is not well roasted—Pat's mind is always turned to fun and ridicule. They are terribly excitable to be sure, and will murder you on slight suspicion; and find out next day it was all a mistake, and that it was not yourself they meant to kill, at all. The Genius and Wisdom of Sir Walter Scott.

Wit and Humor—The late of Washington showed that the same was true of our countrymen and our country.

Wit and Humor—The late of Washington showed that the same was true of our countrymen and our country.

Wit and Humor—The late of Washington showed that the same was true of our countrymen and our country.

Wit and Humor—The late of Washington showed that the same was true of our countrymen and our country.

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Wit and Humor—The late of Washington showed that the same was true of our countrymen and our country.

Wit and Humor—The late of Washington showed that the same was true of our countrymen and our country.

Townships seventeen and eighteen, of range twenty-three.
Township twelve, of ranges twenty-six and twenty-seven.

At the Land Office at WASHINGTON, commencing on Monday, the thirtieth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, to-wit:

South of the base line, and west of the meridian.

Townships five and six, of range twenty-three.
Township seven of range twenty-four.
Townships five, six, and seven, of range twenty-five.
Townships five and six, of range twenty-six.
Fractional township nineteen, west side of Red river, and fractional township twenty, of range twenty-seven.
Township sixteen, and fractional township twenty, of range twenty-eight.

At the Land Office at HELENA, commencing on Monday, the sixth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of Township seventeen, south of the base line, of Range two, west of the 5th principal meridian.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of land in the townships so offered will be admitted, until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this eighth day of June, Anno Domini 1843.

JOHN TYLER.
By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to Pre-emption Claimants.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated is required to establish the same, to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the Land Office, and make payment therefor, on or before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands, or otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

MUSIC.

PHILIP Anderson has just received a quantity of SOUTHERN HARMONICA, for sale on Commission at 25 per cent. Cash.

S. P. HUDSON & CO.
June 26, 1843.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

By the President:

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IN PURSUANCE OF LAW.

JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices in the State of Louisiana, at the periods hereinafter designated, to-wit:

At the Land Office at OUCHITO, commencing on Monday, the thirtieth day of October next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands, to-wit:

North of the 31st degree of Latitude, and East of the meridian.

Township six, of range three.
Townships four, five, and six, of range four.
Townships five, six, and seven, of range five.
Township seven, of range six.
Townships four, five, six, and seven, of range seven.
Townships five, six, seven, and fourteen, of range eight.
Township fifteen of range nine.
Townships fifteen and sixteen, of range ten.

Townships thirteen and fifteen, of range eleven.
Fractional township twenty-three, of range thirteen.
Section twenty-seven; the east half of the north-west quarter and south half of section twenty-eight; the west half of the north-east quarter, the north-west quarter, the west half of the south-west quarter, and the east half of the south-east quarter of section thirty-three; sections thirty-four, thirty-six, and thirty-seven; the north half of section thirty-eight; sections forty, forty-two, and forty-four; lots seven and eight, in section forty-five; section forty-six, except lots three, four, and five; section forty-seven; section forty-eight, except lots two, three, six, seven, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen; sections forty-nine, fifty, and fifty-two, in township thirteen, of range twelve.

The west half of the north-east quarter of section eight, in township six, of range six.

And the west half of the north-west quarter of section twenty-three, in township eleven, of range ten.

At the Land Office at NATCHITOCHES, commencing on Monday, the sixteenth day of October, next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands, to which no "private claims" are alleged under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, viz:

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Township ten, except sections six and seven, and township eleven, except sections four, nine, ten, sixteen, twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-eight, to thirty-three, inclusive, of range five.
Township one, of ranges seven and eight.
Townships one and twenty-one, of range nine.
Township one, fractional township thirteen, north and east of Red river, and townships fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, of range ten.
Townships four, sixteen, and seventeen, of range eleven.
Townships four and seventeen, of range twelve.
Fractional townships four, five, and six, bordering on the Sabine river, and townships seven and eight, of range thirteen.

At the Land Office at HELENA, commencing on Monday, the sixth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of Township seventeen, south of the base line, of Range two, west of the 5th principal meridian.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of land in the townships so offered will be admitted, until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this eighth day of June, Anno Domini 1843.

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By the President:
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Commissioner of the General Land Office.

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Townships four, sixteen, and seventeen, of range eleven.
Townships four and seventeen, of range twelve.
Fractional townships four, five, and six, bordering on the Sabine river, and townships seven and eight, of range thirteen.</

They had quite a close
delphin on Saturday last, which
quity to trees, &c. in different parts
city. The Ledger says: "There
ed to be two distinct masses of clouds
from the west, and the other from
—which appeared to come into collision
most immediately over the city.
time of their junction, an oval ball
of considerable size and of a deep
color, was observed to descend with
rapidity towards the earth, appearing
the vicinity of the navy-yard, followed
a loud roll of thunder. The phenomenon
was witnessed by several persons in the
lower part of the city. The ball appeared
to fall in Jersey, nearly opposite the
yard. We understand that a man, walking
along Washington street, Southward
when near Second, was considerably stunned
by an electric shock, and a chimney in
the vicinity was overthrown at the same
time, either by the wind or the electric fluid."

DIVERSITY OF CLIMATE AND SEASON.—The
Albany Argus, after collecting various in-
stances of the difference of the weather in
various parts of the Union, in regard to dry-
ness and moisture, remarks, sensibly:

According to the usual laws of nature it
is impossible for a drought to pervade our
whole country. "Neither can we ever have
a famine so long as the cultivation of the
soil is attended to. Local and partial
scarcity may prevail; but what is the loss
of one section is frequently the gain of
some more fortunate section. When the
North is parched with drought, the West or
the South is rejoicing in fertilizing rain.
When the summer is cool in New York and
New England, it is frequently the warmer
and more genial in Michigan, Wisconsin,
or Ohio; and even a drought which would
burn all vegetation to a crisp here, does not
exhaust the crop-growing energies of the
black muck of the Western prairies or of
the woodlands. Their new and virgin soil
is comparatively more independent of the
dew and rains of heaven."

This is the chief reason why the great
West presents so inviting a field to the thrif-
ty, calculating, and industrious farmer.
He can place more reliance upon the in-
trinsic qualities of the soil, and upon his
own exertions, and is less dependent for a
return upon the uncertain events of rain
and sun. We have known wheat ripen
finely on the Western prairies in such cloudy
weather as would, in the Eastern States, on
our thin and comparatively impoverished soil,
give no fullness to the berry—the ex-
ceeding richness and natural warmth of the
Western soil in a measure supplying the ab-
sence of a warm and ripening sun.

THE INDIANS.—The writer of this, has
seen the manuscript of a volume, by an
educated Chief of the Creek tribe of Indians,
in which all the traditions of the tribe are re-
corded, and which if published, and criti-
cally examined, would no doubt throw con-
siderable light upon the origin of the Ab-
originals of America. We are induced to
mention the existence of this volume, by a
fact stated in the Cincinnati Chronicle,
that "some brass plates covered with hiero-
glyphic characters, have recently been
found in a mound in Illinois." The Indian
Chief above alluded to, in his manuscript re-
lates that there are and have been, from an
immemorial period, in the custody of the
Kings of the Muscogee tribes, two large
brass plates, inscribed with unintelligible
characters, which are held in the most sac-
red veneration. They are never allowed
to be seen by strangers or common people,
but are, upon all occasions of peculiar so-
lemnity taken from their place of safe and
sacred deposit and placed immediately under
the king's seat in the Council house. From
the description given of these plates, we
should pronounce them much larger
than those found in Illinois, and of a some-
what different shape. We have not time
or space, minutely to describe them now;
as we had the description given us, but at
some future time may refer to the subject
again. The Indian chief of which we
speak, (no longer a chief,) having separated
from his tribe, lives now in Macon county
Ala. The plates with the young king of
the Creeks, have been carried to the far
West.

FRANKLIN AND GREEN.—While the
American army, in 1775, was besieging
Boston, Congress sent to the camp a
special committee, at the head of which was
Dr. Franklin, Gen. Green, in a letter dated
"Prospect Hill, Oct. 16, 1775," and
addressed to Gov. Ward, thus describes the
impression which this great philosopher
made upon him. "The committee from
Congress arrived last evening, and I had
the honor to be introduced to that very
great man, Dr. Franklin, whom I viewed
with silent admiration, during the whole
evening. Attention watched his lips, and
conviction closed his periods." Beautiful
tribute for one great man to give another,
both of whom were first among the fore-
most in Liberty's great struggle, and both
fragrant with revolutionary renown.

SEDUCTION AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.
The N. Y. Courier has furnished the fol-
lowing distressing details.

On Thursday night, between ten and
eleven o'clock, a shore boat, rowed by
man, and containing a young female,
along side the U. S. ship Independence,
lying off Ellis Island, and on being asked
the female desired to know if Midship-
man was on board. On being an-
swered in the affirmative, she insisted upon
seeing him, but the officer of the deck told
that was impossible, as not only the regu-
lations of the ship, but the rules of the ser-
vice forbade it. She urged, implored and
threatened; but the officer, actuated by
stern sense of duty, was still compelled to
adhere to his original resolution of refus-
ing her admittance on board. Finding that he
was inexorable, the young girl, without a
moment's thought sprang from the boat, in
which she had been standing, and sunk.
A seaman, who had been standing in the
fore chains, listening to the girl's conversa-

Orphans' Court, I will ex-
pose to public sale to the highest bid-
der, for cash, before the Court House door
in the town of Jacksonville, one Lot lying
north of the Methodist Church Lot—Lev-
ied on as the property of — Hubbard for
taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year
1842.

EXTRAORDINARY MONSTER.—A gentle-
man who is writing some sketches of the
island of Jamaica, (W. I.) thus notices a
wretch whose atrocities exceeded any thing
of which we have a record:

In the course of my ride my friends
pointed out to me an estate called Edin-
burgh Castle, which was some years back
the scene of many atrocious murders. It
seems that it was once occupied by a man,
or rather monster, of the name of Hutchin-
son, a native of Scotland, who disgraced the
land of his birth by the blood of the black
Calagula. This fiend in human shape, has
been imputed with some justice to the
murders of the Calagula.

On the first Monday in October next, I
will expose to public sale to the highest bid-
der, for cash, before the Court House door
in the town of Jacksonville, one Lot lying
north of the Methodist Church Lot—Lev-
ied on as the property of — Hubbard for
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On the first Monday in October next, I
will expose to public sale to the highest bid-
der, for cash, before the Court House door
in the town of Jacksonville, the East ½ of
Section 17, T. 14, R. 7—Levied on as the
property of — Rose for taxes due and re-
maining unpaid for the year 1842.

On the first Monday in October next, I
will expose to public sale to the highest bid-
der, for cash, before the Court House door
in the town of Jacksonville, the East ½ of
Section 18, T. 14 R. 7—owner unknown, sold
for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the
year 1842.

On the first Monday in October next, I
will expose to public sale to the highest bid-
der, for cash, before the Court House door
in the town of Jacksonville, one Lot con-
sisting of three acres and a half, lying
south of the Court House, and east of the
lot of John Withrow, dec'd. by virtue of a right he (John
Withrow) acquired from the General Gov-
ernment, under the pre-emption pact of
1838, which tract of land, upon applica-
tion, &c. was condemned to be sold to pay
said decedent's debts, this 26th day of Au-
gust, A. D. 1842.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY,
August 4th, 1843.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY,
August 4th, 1843.

On Thursday night, between ten and
eleven o'clock, a shore boat, rowed by
man, and containing a young female,
along side the U. S. ship Independence,
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was inexorable, the young girl, without a
moment's thought sprang from the boat, in
which she had been standing, and sunk.
A seaman, who had been standing in the
fore chains, listening to the girl's conversa-

JOSIAH WEAKEY,
Administrator.
August 23, 1843—5t—\$6 00.

Tax sales.
On the first Monday in October next, I
will expose to public sale to the highest bid-
der, for cash, before the Court House door
in the town of Jacksonville, one Lot lying
north of the Methodist Church Lot—Lev-
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which she had been standing, and sunk.
A seaman, who had been standing in the
fore chains, listening to the girl's conversa-

R. E. W. McADAMS,
Clock and Watch Maker.
W. McAdams, respectfully
requests his friends and the public
to call on him, that he may be
able to repair Clocks,
and Jewelry.
He is at
the
corner of
the
Main
and
Second
streets,
in
the
city
of
Jacksonville,
Ala.

A Sermon
on the
character and
merits
of
the
Rev.
Mr. J. H. H. H.
preaching
at
the
Church
of
the
Episcopal
Mission,
on
Sunday
morning,
the
25th
of
August,
1843.
at
10 o'clock.
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Rev.
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will
be
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at
the
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of
the
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on
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morning,
the
25th
of
August,
1843.
at
10 o'clock.

RY. COURT
at Jacksonville
JULY TERM,
1843.
17th July,
1843.

ON motion
of Com-
plainant's So-
licitor, and it
appearing to the satisfaction of the court
that the said Defendants, Hiram Mitchell
and Harriet M. Mitchell, formerly Harriet M.
Clawson, Administrators and Ad-
ministratrix of Samuel F. Clawson, de-
ceased, are over the age of twenty-one
years and reside in Spartanburg District
State of South Carolina, and beyond the
limits of the State of Alabama: It is
therefore ordered by the Court that pub-
lication be made in the Jacksonville Re-
publican, a newspaper published in the
Town of Jacksonville in said State, for
four successive weeks, notifying the said
John M. Crook, Hiram Mitchell, Harriet
M. Mitchell, formerly Harriet M. Claws-
on, Administrators and Administratrix of
Samuel F. Clawson, deceased, to appear
before the Register of said county, in
this office in Jacksonville, within nine
days from the making of this order,
and plead answer or demur to said Bill
of Complaint, or the same will be taken
pro confesso, as to them, and set for hear-
ing ex parte.

STOP THE THIEF.
STOLEN from the Subscriber on the
night of the 22d instant, a bright bay
mare, about six years old, five feet two in-
ches high, with white on one of her hind
feet, a small star in her forehead, her tail
a long dock, and not bushy. She moves
well under the saddle; paces and walks
well. Any person detecting the thief and
returning the mare, to the subscriber living
nine miles south west of La Fayette, Cham-
bers County, Ala. will be liberally re-warded.
J. M. HARRIS, Clerk.

Caution.
A trading for a certain promissory note
(payable in Alabama money,) given by
the undersigned to Oliver Dodson of Mc-
Minn County, Tennessee, for one hundred
and fifty dollars, due 1st day of January
next; as the consideration for which said
note was given has failed, we are deter-
mined not to pay it.
F. M. HARRIS,
M. VISE.

The State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY,
Orphans' Court, June 5th, 1843.

PETER LARRISON, Administrator of
Samuel Lively, dec'd having report-
ed said estate insolvent—
It is ordered that publication be made
in the Jacksonville Republican, notifying
and requiring the creditors of said estate
to present their claims to E. T. Smith,
Judge of the County Court, on the first
Friday in January next, at the Office of
the Clerk of the County court in Jack-
sonville, at which time and place the claims
against said estate will be audited for al-
lowance.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY,
August 16, 1843—5t—\$3 50.

ORPHANS' COURT, August 11, 1843.
JOHN YEATMAN, Administrator of
the Estate of Wm. Massey, deceased,
having filed his petition, setting forth that
the Real Estate of said deceased, consist-
ing of the east half of Section 36, town-
ship 10, Range 7 east in the Coosa Land
District cannot be fairly, equally and ben-
eficially divided among the heirs, who
are eight in number, viz: Sarah, the wife
of Wm. Jolly, Rachael, the wife of John
Yeatman the petitioner, Rebecca, the wife
of Thomas Wilbanks, Martha Massey, a
feme sole, Lewis Massey, Enos Massey,
John Massey and Mary Massey, minors.
The petitioner further prays for a sale of
the real estate therein set forth. It is there-
fore ordered, that publication be made in
the Jacksonville Republican for five weeks
successively, requiring Sarah Jolly and
William Jolly her husband, Rachael Yate-
man and John Yeatman her husband, Re-
becca Wilbanks and John Wilbanks her
husband, and Martha Massey, all of full
age, and Daniel Hines, Guardian of Le-
wis Massey, Enos Massey, John Massey,
Mary Massey, minors, all heirs of the
said deceased, to appear at the Office of
the County Court, on the first day of Au-
gust, 1843.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY,
August 16, 1843—5t—\$3 50.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY,
August 16, 1843—5t—\$3 50.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY,
August 16, 1843—5t—\$3 50.

Caution.
All persons are hereby warned from
signing for a certain promissory note for
\$1000, given by the undersigned to
Richardson, and due 25th Decem-
ber next. The consideration for which
said note was given has failed, and it is
determined not to pay it.
ALFRED WALDEN,
July 26, 1843.

William H. Underwood,
AND
Samuel S. Hinton,
HAVE associated themselves in the prac-
tice of the Law, and will attend the
Courts of Floyd, Walker, Chattooga, Cass,
Eumkin and Cherokee counties in Georgia;
St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee,
Benton, Talladega and the Supreme court
in the State of Alabama. All business en-
trusted to them in any of the above courts
will meet with punctual attention.
Cedar Bluff, Cherokee county, Ala.
March 22, 1843—1f.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY,
ORPHANS' COURT, Special Term,
July 3rd, 1843.

JOSHUA MILNER, Administrator of
the estate of James Donaldson, dec'd
having reported said estate ready for final
settlement and filed his statement—
It is therefore ordered by the Court, that
publication be made in the Jacksonville Re-
publican for six weeks, notifying the next
of kin and creditors of said dec'd, that a
final settlement will be had of said estate
on Friday the 18th day of August next
according to the statement of said Admin-
istrator, unless objected to.
Copy from the minutes:
M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
July 5, 1843—6c.

Samuel F. Rice,
AND
Thomas D. Clark,
HAVE formed a copartnership in the prac-
tice of Law, under the firm name of
RICE & CLARK.

Caution.
A trading for a certain promissory note
(payable in Alabama money,) given by
the undersigned to Oliver Dodson of Mc-
Minn County, Tennessee, for one hundred
and fifty dollars, due 1st day of January
next; as the consideration for which said
note was given has failed, we are deter-
mined not to pay it.
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M. VISE.

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BENTON COUNTY,
Orphans' Court, June 5th, 1843.

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Judge of the County Court, on the first
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the Clerk of the County court in Jack-
sonville, at which time and place the claims
against said estate will be audited for al-
lowance.

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husband, and Martha Massey, all of full
age, and Daniel Hines, Guardian of Le-
wis Massey, Enos Massey, John Massey,
Mary Massey, minors, all heirs of the
said deceased, to appear at the Office of
the County Court, on the first day of Au-
gust, 1843.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY,
August 16, 1843—5t—\$3 50.

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July 26, 1843.

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Courts of Floyd, Walker, Chattooga, Cass,
Eumkin and Cherokee counties in Georgia;
St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee,
Benton, Talladega and the Supreme court
in the State of Alabama. All business en-
trusted to them in any of the above courts
will meet with punctual attention.
Cedar Bluff, Cherokee county, Ala.
March 22, 1843—1f.

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State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY,
August 16, 1843—5t—\$3 50.

POETRY.

THE DREAMS OF LIFE.

All men are dreamers; from the hour
When reason first exerts its power,
Unmindful of its bitter sting,
To some deceiving hope we cling—
That hope's a dream!

The brazen trumpet's clangor gives
The joy on which the warrior lives;
And at his injured country's call
He leaves his home, his friends, his all,
For glory's dream!

The lover hangs on some bright eye,
And dreams of bliss in every sigh;
But brightest eyes are deep in guile,
And he who trusts their fickle smile,
Trusts in a dream!

The poet, Nature's darling child,
By Fame's all-dazzling star beguiled,
Sings Love's alternate hope and fear,
Paints visions which his heart holds dear—
And thus he dreams!

And there are those who build their joys
On proud Ambition's gilded toys,
Who vain would climb the craggy height,
Where power displays its splendid light—
But dreaming fall!

While others, 'mid the giddy throng
Of Pleasure's victims, sweep along;
Till feelings damp'd and satiate hearts,
Too worn to feel when bliss departs,
Prove all a dream!

And when that chilly call of fear,
Death's mandate, hurries in the ear!
We find, would we retrace the past,
E'en Life at best, now fading fast—
Is all a dream!

Com. Moore, with the Texan Ship of War
Austin, and Captain Lathrop of the brig
Whorton, accompanied by Col. Morgan, the
Navy Commissioner, have returned to Gal-
veston, where they were received by the
citizens and military in the most cordial
and flattering manner. It is said by some
that Com. Moore will demand an official in-
vestigation of his conduct, under the charge
of President Houston; and by others it is
said, he will resign his commission, and
that he will be succeeded by Capt. Lathrop.
Ind. Monitor.

RESISTANCE TO THE LAWS IN ILLINOIS.—
In Coles county, two hundred citizens have
resolved to disregard the decision of the
Supreme court setting aside the appraisement
law. They call upon all officers not to
obey the decision, or if they cannot do
so, to resign. The people say they will
use mild means to carry their purpose, and
if these fail, they will resort to force. Such
a state of things may lead to the most un-
happy collision.

ELECTRICITY.—We are aware that some
people think that "if they were born to be
struck with lightning, it is but folly to at-
tempt to avert the blow," yet we believe in
no such doctrine. The laws of electric-
ity are now pretty well understood, and it
is now just as reasonable to live in accord-
ance with them, as with any other law of
nature. To remove from a strong current
of air to escape a stroke of lightning, is just
as philosophical as to step aside to shun a
precipice; it is equally as wise to insure
your building from lightning by a good
conductor, as to insure it from our common
fires at a premium of one and a half per-
cent. To betray symptoms of fear in any
case, is unmanly; but to use one's reason to
avert danger, is altogether a different
thing. The best safeguard against light-
ning is a good conductor, kept in complete
repair, and next to this, a group of lofty
trees; but where a dwelling is protected by
neither, it is highly prudent for its inmates
to betake themselves, during heavy thun-
der storm, to the safest place in it. As the
air is a very bad conductor of electricity,
it always seeks to move in and with a cur-
rent, and hence it is always dangerous in a
thunder storm to sit between 2 windows, or
at an entrance of a door. Again—the air
in a chimney being rarified by the heat be-
low, the electric fluid often enters a house
in this direction. Hence persons should
never seat themselves immediately before a
fire place in a dangerous storm. When
the electric fluid does not enter the door or
chimney of a house, it usually strikes one
corner of the roof, and passes the rafters,
timbers, or sides of the building until it en-
ters the earth. On this account it is unsafe
to sit in the corner or lean against the sides
of a room during heavy electric discharges.
It is also dangerous to stand before a mirror
—the quicksilver and gilt of which is a good
conductor of lightning; indeed the presence
of all metallic substances should be avoided
on the same principle.

The safest position in a house, as regards
lightning is in bed, the feathers of which it
is composed being a bad conductor of elec-
tricity. It is said that no person has ever
been struck by lightning in this position, un-
less their limbs were in contact with the
frame. As a proof of this remark, we
once saw a house, containing twenty-five
persons, literally torn to pieces by light-
ning, without injury to any one. They
were all in bed. Next to a bed, the centre
of a room; closed upon the windward side,
is the safest position in which we can place
ourselves.

Sound Disbelief of the Devil.—When
Col. Ethan Allen was prisoner in England
he was offered a large estate in Vermont
if he would declare for the king. "I am a
plain man," said Col. Allen, in reply, "and
have read but few books; but I have seen in
print, somewhere, a circumstance that for-
cibly reminds me of the proposal of your
lordship, it is of a certain character that
took a certain other character into an ex-
ceeding high mountain, and showed him all
the kingdoms of the earth, and the glory
thereof, and told him if he would fall down
and worship him, this should be all his;
and the rascal didn't own a foot of them."

to, and from Africa, and
them the Pangwe people,
from the direction in which
that name lies. The distance from the coast
indicates that they came from Ethiopia;
and possibly that this people may spread
over that vast unknown region of Africa.

The existence and use of iron of their
own manufacture, seems very remarkable
and philosophers would say, indicates an
advanced state of civilization, for it is known
that a barbarous or savage people never
have iron of their own manufacture until it
has been first introduced by the whites. The
non-existence of slavery and the slave trade
among them, shows a feature still more dis-
tinctive from the ordinary African.

We are furnished by the Argus with the
following passage from the journal of Mr.
Wilson.

"During our short sojourn in this place,
we met with a number of men entirely dif-
ferent in their features and general appear-
ance from those in this part of the country.
Some of whom were said to have come five,
and others ten or twelve days journey from
the interior.—They were known by the
name of the Pangwe people. They were
on a visit to this part of the country, which
is as near to the sea coast as any place
tured. Hearing of us, they came in consid-
erable numbers to see a white man and old
Toke, one of whom was as much an object of
curiosity as the other.

Those of them we saw, both men and
women, were vastly superior in their per-
sonal appearance to the maritime tribes—and
if they may be regarded as a fair specimen
of the people, I should have no hesitation in
pronouncing them the finest Africans whom
I have ever met with.—They wear no cloth-
ing, except a piece of cloth made of the in-
ner bark of a tree.—This is drawn between
the legs and fastened around the loins by a
cord. Nor do they covet cloth. On the
other hand they jeer the bushmen of this
region, by telling them they wear cloth to
conceal their personal defects, and their ex-
ternal diseases. Both men and women
braid their hair with a great deal of taste.
The women braid the hair on the forepart
of the head in two rows, which lie over the
forehead not unlike the frill of a cap.—
That on the back part is plaited into five or
six braids which reach below the shoulders.

The men are of medium stature, remark-
ably well formed, healthy in their appear-
ance, and manly in their deportment.
They have knives, spears, travelling bags
and other articles of curious and ingenious
workmanship, specimens of which we pro-
cured for a very small quantity of beads.
All of their implements are made of iron
of their own, which is considered vastly su-
perior to any brought to the country by
trading vessels. They set no value upon
cloth, and as yet have never acquired a
taste for tobacco, or rum.—Beads, however,
and brass, are highly valued by them.
They are very industrious, and are
willing to work for the same.
They are very fond of iron, and are
very anxious to obtain it.
They have never participated in the slave
trade and regard it, as is by no means un-
natural in their circumstances, with the ut-
most abhorrence.

One or two instances are known where
they have visited attempts to enslave their
people with signal vengeance. It is dif-
ficult to define the limits and extent of their
country. Perhaps the most westerly bor-
der of what is known as the Pangwe terri-
tory was within one hundred and fifty miles
of the coast and from thence it may extend
many hundred miles into the interior, and
possibly spread itself over a large portion of
the south side of the Mountains of the Moon.
Their country is represented as immensely
populous, but I could not learn that they
had any very large or powerful organiza-
tions.—They are aware that vessels visit
the opposite coast, and they affirm that
they have seen articles of merchandise
from that quarter. I am inclined
to think that the Pangwe people are in-
clined to trade with the vessels that visit
the coast, and that they are by the slave
supplanted.

Tell Congress.—The
have the honor of
Congress, to whom
nation will look
the Chicago Demo-
cratic printer at
He now stands seven
feet two!

On Monday, the
October next, for the disposal of the pub-
lands within the limits of the undermen-
tioned townships and parts of townships,
to wit:

North of the base line, and West of the me-
ridian.

Township seven, of range six.
Townships one, two, and three, of range
seven.

South of the base line, and West of the me-
ridian.

Sections three, four, five, six, seven,
eight, nine, ten, fifteen, seventeen, eigh-
teen and nineteen, in township eight, of
range seven.

Townships seventeen and eighteen, of
range eight.

Township nine, of range ten.
The west half of township ten, and the
four westernmost tiers of sections in town-
ship eleven, of range twelve.

At the Land Office at JOHNSON
COURT-HOUSE, commencing on Mon-
day, the sixteenth day of October,
for the disposal of the public lands
within the limits of the undermentioned
ships, to wit:

North of the base line, and West of the
meridian.

Township one, of range eighteen.
Township four, of ranges twenty-three
and twenty-four.

At the Land Office at FAYETTE-
VILLE, commencing on Monday, the
twenty-third day of October next, for the dis-
posal of the public lands within the
limits of the undermentioned townships,
to wit:

North of the base line, and west of the me-
ridian.

Township fourteen, of range eighteen.
Townships seventeen and eighteen, of
range twenty-three.

Township twelve, of ranges twenty-six
and twenty-seven.

At the Land Office at WASHINGTON,
commencing on Monday, the thirtieth day
of October next, for the disposal of the pub-
lic lands within the limits of the under-
mentioned townships and fractional town-
ships, to wit:

South of the base line, and
meridian.

Townships five and six, of range
three.

Township seven of range twenty-five.
Townships five, six, and seven, of
range twenty-five.

Townships five and six, of range
nineteen.

Township sixteen, and frac-
tional township twenty.

At the Land Office at
mencing on Monday,
October next, for the dispos-
al of the public lands within the limits of
seventeen, south of the base line.
Range two, west of the 5th principal
meridian.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of
schools, military, or other purposes, will
be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two
weeks, (unless the lands are sooner dis-
posed of) and no longer; and no private
entries of land in the townships so offered
will be admitted, until after the expiration
of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of
Washington, this eighth day of June,
Anno Domini 1843.

JOHN TYLER.
By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

**Notice to Pre-emption
Claimants.**

range seven.

Townships five, six, seven, and fourteen,
of range eight.

Township fifteen of range nine.
Townships fifteen and sixteen, of range
ten.

Townships thirteen and fifteen, of range
eleven.

Fractional township—twenty-three, of
range thirteen.

Section twenty-seven; the east half of
the north-west quarter and south half of
section twenty-eight; the west half of the
north-east quarter, the north-west quarter,
the west half of the south-west quarter, and
the east half of the south-east quarter of
section thirty-three; sections thirty-four,
thirty-five, and thirty-seven; the north-
west quarter of section thirty-eight; sections
thirty-two, and thirty-three.

At the Land Office at NATCHITOCH-
ES, commencing on Monday, the six-
teenth day of October, next, for the dispo-
sal of the unappropriated vacant public
lands, to which no "private claims" are
alleged under existing laws, within the lim-
its of the undermentioned townships and
parts of townships, viz:

North of the 31st degree of Latitude, and
West of the meridian.

Township ten, except sections six and
seven, and township eleven, except sec-
tions four, nine, ten, sixteen, twenty, twen-
ty-one, and twenty-eight, to thirty-three,
inclusive, of range five.

Township one, of ranges seven and
eight.

Townships one and twenty-one, of range
nine.

Township one, fractional township nine,
and township eleven, inclusive, four-
teen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen,
nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two,
twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five,
twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-
nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-
three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-
seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, forty-one,
forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five,
forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine,
fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-four,
fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, fifty-
nine, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-three, sixty-
four, sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight,
sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, sev-
enty-three, seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six,
seventy-seven, seventy-eight, seventy-nine, eighty,
eighty-one, eighty-two, eighty-three, eighty-four,
eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-seven, eighty-eight,
eighty-nine, ninety, ninety-one, ninety-two, ninety-
three, ninety-four, ninety-five, ninety-six, ninety-
seven, ninety-eight, ninety-nine, one hundred, one
hundred and one, one hundred and two, one hundred
and three, one hundred and four, one hundred and
five, one hundred and six, one hundred and seven,
one hundred and eight, one hundred and nine, one
hundred and ten, one hundred and eleven, one hun-
dred and twelve, one hundred and thirteen, one hun-
dred and fourteen, one hundred and fifteen, one hun-
dred and sixteen, one hundred and seventeen, one
hundred and eighteen, one hundred and nineteen, one
hundred and twenty, one hundred and twenty-one,
one hundred and twenty-two, one hundred and twenty-
three, one hundred and twenty-four, one hundred and
twenty-five, one hundred and twenty-six, one hun-
dred and twenty-seven, one hundred and twenty-eight,
one hundred and twenty-nine, one hundred and thirty,
one hundred and thirty-one, one hundred and thirty-
two, one hundred and thirty-three, one hundred and
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